

FRONTISPIECE.



T H E  
**Universal SPELLING-BOOK;**  
 O R,  
**A New and EASY GUIDE**  
 T O T H E  
**ENGLISH Language.**  
 C O N T A I N I N G,

I. Tables of Words in one, two, three, and four Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children from three Years old and upwards, and yet so, that such as can already read, may receive sensible Instruction thereby: Being diversify'd with a Variety of Lessons both moral and divine, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

II. A very easy and approved Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, and by which they may very soon become acquainted with the Knowledge of the English Tongue, with very little Trouble and Application.

III. A Collection of near 1000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four Syllables, viz. Noun Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs (placed alphabetically under

their respective Heads) which are accented and explained for the better instructing of Youth, and Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being a useful Instructor for the Shool, Shop, or Compting-House.

IV. Many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown up Youth, with a Variety of Alphabetical Copies, and Writing-Pieces, both in Prose and Verse, &c.

V. Chronological Tables of the Monarchs and Kings of England, and other the most remarkable Occurrences in sacred and prophane History; with some short Remarks upon the seven Stages of Life, which are not only improving to the Mind and Morals; but may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life and their own unguarded Passions.

The SIXTEENTH EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

BY DANIEL FENNING,

Late School-Master of BURES, in SUFFOLK, and AUTHOR of the USE of the GLOBES. PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, GUIDE to ALGEBRA, ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY and YOUNG MAN'S BOOK of KNOWLEDGE.

L O N D O N:

Printed for S. CROWDER, at the Looking-Glass, and R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row, and B. COLLINS, in Salisbury, MDCCLXXI.



T O  
Mr. F E N N I N G,  
O N H I S  
Universal S P E L L I N G - B O O K.

**W**HEN genuine Merit claims the Muse's Praise,  
The Bard enraptur'd tunes the grateful Lays;  
Delighted sings, nor ever sings in vain,  
As full convinc'd the wish'd Applause to gain.  
Such Praise while you such noble Paths pursue,  
Such just Applause are to thy Labour due.  
A glorious Task! the unexperienc'd Youth  
T' instruct in Virtue and the Paths of Truth,  
With artless Tales to warn their early Years,  
To shun the present Ills, and future Cares;  
To trace the Way, and all those Paths explore,  
That lead to Learning's inexhaustible Store:  
A Theme so good, a Theme so truly great,  
That quite exalts, and makes the Work complete.  
To *Dyche* we owe a great, a noble Plan:  
In *Dilworth* shines confest the ingenious Man:  
In both whate'er is useful, now we see  
Made perfect, and compleated full by Thee.  
Thy skilful Hand the rugged Ore refines,  
And Language still in more Perfection shines.  
O may thy Precepts every Youth inflame  
With Thirst of Knowledge, and the Love of Fame:  
And thus inflam'd, conduct the glorious Plan,  
Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man.



HENRY DELL:

TO

TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq;

Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON,

And one of their Representatives in Parliament.

My LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common, and too customary Form of Dedication, with unnecessary Encomiums; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your *Lordship* to be flattered.

It is a Pleasure indeed, that I have met with such Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your *Lordship's* Name to this Work; returning you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledging the Obligation of having the Liberty of sending it into the World under such Protection.

Your *Lordship* will permit me to say, that though I have laid down Rules suitable to such an Undertaking, yet my Design is to teach Children something more than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the same Time, to inculcate in the Minds of Youth, early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out for them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life: And I shall be very thankful, should I prove an Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the rising Generation from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrine, secret Whispers, and perpetual Insinuations of *Papist* Emissaries.

I make no Doubt, therefore, that whatever your *Lordship* may not altogether approve of in Respect of the *former*, your *Candour* will excuse in Regard to the *latter*; since it is evident that you are always willing to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

That the same kind Providence, which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your *Lordship* the Blessing of Health, and *that* of Prosperity to the City of London, and Kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty Desire of many, but of none more than,

My LORD,

Your *Lordship's* obliged obedient,  
And most humble Servant,

LONDON,  
March 2, 1755.

A 2

D. FENNING.



## P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to such as have the Care of Protestant Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty's Plantations Abroad.

GENTLEMEN,

**I**N the nine last Editions of this Undertaking, I desired every of you to encourage it no further than you yourselves thought it more useful than Spelling-Books in general: And the great Demand for the former Impressions, naturally supposes that many of you have approved of the Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, that you have encouraged me to put it to this tenth Impression, in which are several Additions and useful Improvements, as will appear by giving some Account of the Work itself, as follows.

1. I do not pretend to dictate to you the Way of teaching Children at first, yet you will give me Leave to say what I have experienced in the Course of fifteen Years public Instruction in a School, and twenty in my own Family, *viz.* That a perpetual Jargon of *Ace, brace, grace, trace; Buy dry, fry, fly, &c. &c. &c.* is dull, dry, and tiresome both to the Child and his Teacher; and especially as there are many Masters and Mistresses so ignorant (particularly in small Towns) as to think it really necessary to go through all the Words in every Table; though they contain many Thousands: I say this is actually tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, Pie, Tarts, Tops, Bread, Beer, Cup, Dish, Spoon, Plate, Knife, Fork, &c.* which, tho' they may seem hard, yet really are not so; because they know the Names, and having an Idea of the Things before-hand, they are half taught. The same Inconvenience attends all such Books that are stuffed with many Thousand Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dry and dull to a grown up Boy, as the aforesaid Repetitions do to a Child.

2. Tables I. II. III. IV. and V. contain very useful Words and easy Lessons, which will soon qualify Children for Words of two Syllables; and if any Lesson be too long for once Reading, 'tis an Error of the right Side, especially as they are contrived so by Full Stops, that Part of them only may be read.

'Tis



3. 'Tis impossible, in a Book of a Shilling Price, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in short, 'tis impossible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am sensible a Rod, Cane, or Ferula\*, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I having experienced, that in regard to Learning itself. Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown up Youth won by good Nature, and a true Discerning of their natural Temper, Ability, and Disposition.

4. Tables VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII, and XIV. contain Words from two to four Syllables, and Lessons, some divided, and others undivided for Trial, which are both suitable and instructive; and, though not so many in Number as in some Books, yet there's enough for common Instruction, to qualify any School-Boy to read well with Practice.

5. Tables XV. and XVI. contain very pleasant Fables and useful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XVII. XVIII. and XIX. treat of the Use of Numbers, Contractions, and Words, of the same Sound, but of different Signification.

7. Tables XX. XXI. and XXII. treat of Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently; as also of the Names and Use of all the Stops and Marks in Reading and Writing; together with the Sound and different Use of some particular Vowels and Consonants, and double Letters.

8. As for not giving more Examples concerning dividing of Syllables, I assure you, Gentlemen, that I have been commended by saying that I wilfully omitted it; because as the Learned themselves differ so much about it, it is out of the Question to fill a Book with unnecessary Stuff and long Harangues, that are nothing else but Stumbling-Blocks even to adult Persons, and much more to Children.

9. Therefore as the shortest and plainest Way must certainly be the best, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and as near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the *Latin* or any critical Cavils:—Thus I would not divide *Master*, *Sister*, *Vestry*, &c. *Ma-ster*, *Si-ster-Ve-stry*, because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect, but I should chuse rather to teach them to spell thus, *Mas-ter*, *Sis-ter*, *Ves-try*, &c. because here the first Syllable of all the Words have a full and true Sound, and the second Syllable will naturally follow.

\* I would advise Masters not to use this foolish Instrument, it having been attended with many bad Consequences in passionate Hands.

10. PART II. Contains a short and easy Epitome of *English* Grammar, which may be soon learnt by the more grown-up Youth; and by such as have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education.

I know it has been a Notion of long standing, that 'tis impossible to write true *English* without a Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue: But the *English* Tongue is now grown to that Perfection, that Persons who have made *English* Grammar their Practice, know it is only a Notion indeed; and it is a monstrous Piece of foolish Pride and Folly to assert such a Thing, when the greatest Men of the Age have not only written to the contrary, but daily Experience shews it an Absurdity.

11. PART III. Has a Collection of near 5000 Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, of the three superior Parts of Speech, viz. *Noun Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Compting-house; as also for all such adult Persons who are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own indeed the Explanation of the Words are short, and, in many Respects, a little deficient: But if it be enough to convey to the Learner so much Signification, as to give him an Idea or just Notion of the common Meaning of the Word, that's sufficient: For this is so necessary a Branch of Education, that bare *Spelling* without it, must be allowed to be of itself dry, useless, and insignificant.

13. As for the *Accent* of the Words, it always continues upon the same Syllable till it is contradicted by another Dash on the contrary Syllable. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, for the first five Words, from *Abbes* to *Access*, and then changes to the second Syllable, from *Access* to *Astor*, &c. &c.——The same is to be observ'd in all the other, Tables of Words.

14. PART IV. Contains many useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from *Abp. Tillotson*, *Dr. South*, *Addison*, *Pope*, &c. and are not only proper for Writing-Pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety, &c.

Then follow some *Graces* and short *Prayers*, with two useful Notes upon the incumbent Duty of every Teacher, to instil into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependence upon God, humbly submitted to your sincere Consideration.

## P R E F A C E.

15. PART V. Contains a pretty natural History of Monarchs and Kings, with several other Occurrences from the Creation to the present Time, added purely to divert the more grown-up Lads, and win them to the Love of reading such Things as must of Course be very much for their Improvement.

16. The POSTSCRIPT is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read old *English* Print, which, as it sometimes falls in our Way, 'tis enough to make a good Reader blush to have an Act of Parliament, or Form of Prayer, put into his Hand, and for him to own he cannot read them.

17. Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short Account of this Undertaking; and I not only commit, but submit the Whole to your superior Judgment: And, as I expect to share the common Fate of my Betters, so I as naturally expect to have Justice done me, by considering that a Book of this small Size and Price, must not only in some Measure be deficient, but that it is impossible to please the *Ignorant* and *Capricious*.

In fine, If upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons, than *Spelling Books* in general, that's enough to make every candid Reader wink at a few Imperfections: And as for the whimsical and censorious *Critic*, whose whole Search and Labour is to carp at, and find Fault upon the least Occasion, and very often without any Reason at all, it is Pity but he should have some Reward for his Trouble; and he will not fail of it, if he applies in a proper Manner, as follows:

“ A famous *Critic* (says *Boccalini*) having gathered together  
“ the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to *Apollo*,  
“ who received them graciously, and promised to make the  
“ Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been  
“ at in collecting them together. In order to this, *Apollo*  
“ set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been thrashed  
“ from the Sheaf; and bid him pick out the Chaff from  
“ the Corn, and lay each by itself: The *Critic* applied him-  
“ self to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure; and af-  
“ ter having made a due Separation, was presented by *Apollo*  
“ with the Chaff only, for his Pains.”

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,  
And Well-Wisher,

Royal Exchange Assurance-Office,  
London, May 3, 1767.

D. FENNING.





## LETTERS of Recommendation.

DEAR SIR,

I Have perused your Spelling-Book, and find it to be what you intended it, an intelligible useful Thing. I heartily wish you Success with it. I have not had Time to procure you many Recommendations; but have shewn it to the Rev. Mr. *Letsome*, (who is a great Grammarian) and he speaks very well of it. If my Name will give any Countenance to it, you are welcome to make Use of it.

*St. Paul's Church-Yard,*

*Jan. 24, 1756.*

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

B. PEARCE.

SIR,

I Have carefully looked over your Universal Spelling-Book, and like it so well, that I shall for the future make Use of no other; for, without Flattery, I think it the best extant.

I am, Sir,

*Watford Boarding-School,*

*May 17, 1756.*

Your humble Servant,

JAMES HACKMAN.

SIR,

I Acknowledge the Receipt of your two Spelling-Books, and desire you will make them up Half a Dozen. We approved it as the best Book extant, and you have the Liberty of my Name and Mr. Kirby's to your fourth Edition.

I am, Sir,

*Colchester,*

*July 12, 1756.*

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE KILBY.

SIR,

I Received your Spelling-Book, which I perused with Pleasure, and think it will answer your Intentions; the best Grammarian may not despise the Perusal, and Persons of all Ages may improve in Orthography and Pronunciation from it: I have only one Boy of five Years old, and shall keep him to your Rudiments; and, that it may become more general, I shall distribute it to Persons most likely to encourage it.

*Strood,*

*June 20, 1756.*

I am, your humble Servant,

JOHN HICK.

*The Authors of the Monthly Review, speaking of this Performance in their Monthly Catalogue for May, 1756, give it the following Character.*

THE Execution of this New Spelling-Book is adequate to the ample Professions in its Title Page; which is not always

# R E C O M M E N D E R S. ix

always the Case, with Respect to many Performances in higher Classes of Literature. It is but Justice to Mr. FENNING to add that this Book seems really better adapted to the Instruction of young Understandings, than any other Production of the Kind.

## R E C O M M E N D E R S.

**W**E, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, having perused the following Sheets, do allow that the Performance is the best adapted to Children, and the Work in general the most useful to adult Persons, of any Thing of this Sort extant.

The Right Hon. SLINGSBY	BETHELL, Esq; Patronizer.
The Rev. Mr. <i>Brearcroft</i> ,	The Rev. Mr. <i>Filke</i>
Chaplain to the Right Hon.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Fontaine</i>
<i>Slingsby Bethell</i> , Esq;	The Rev. Mr. <i>Fuller</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Bernard</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Heckford</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Bernard</i> , Jun.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Heckford</i> , Jun.
The Rev. Mr. <i>James Brome</i>	The Rev. Dr. <i>Hughes</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Brome</i> , Jun.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Huxton</i>
The Rev. Dr. <i>Chalmers</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Johnson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Chalmers</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Kilby</i>
The Rev. Dr. <i>Cokayne</i> , APG	The Rev. Mr. <i>Lee</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Creech</i> , A. M.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Letfome</i>
Sur-Master of Merchant-	The Rev. Mr. <i>Leapwell</i>
Taylor's School	The Rev. Mr. <i>B. Pearce</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Duncome</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Romaine</i>
The Rev. Dr. — <i>Eugall</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Tatham</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>John Egerton</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Turner</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Edgcomb</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Watson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Ekins</i>	The Rev. Dr. <i>Wilson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Ferguson</i>	

## Merchants, private Gentlemen, &c.

<i>Edmund Anguish</i> , Esq;	Mr. <i>John Coulthist</i> , Master
Mr. <i>Bird</i> , late Master of the	of the Academy, <i>Prescot-</i>
Boarding-School, <i>Dept-</i>	<i>street</i> , <i>Goodman's-Fields</i>
<i>ford</i>	Mr. <i>Robert Crawford</i> , A. M.
Mr. <i>Booth</i> , Master of the	Master of the Boarding-
Boarding-School at <i>Brom-</i>	School, <i>Newington-Butts</i>
<i>ley</i> in Kent	Mr. <i>H. Deacon</i> , Philomath
<i>Francis Cockayne</i> , Esq; and Al-	Mr. <i>Henry Dell</i> , Philomath
der man	Mr. <i>John Dupré</i> , Merchant

# X R E C O M M E N D E R S.

Mr. Earle, Master of the  
Great Boarding-School at  
*Deptford*

Mr. Fletcher, Writing-Mas-  
ter

Mr. Flower Writing-Master

Mr. Franklin

Mr. Edw. Griffiths, Writing-  
Master

Mr. Gauler, Writing-Master,  
at the Academy *Kenning-  
ton-Lane*

*James Henckell*, Esq; and  
Merchant

Mr. Samuel Hill, Philomath

Mr. Robert Johnson, Writing-  
Master

*Philip Jackson*, Esq;

Mr. Richard Lane, Writing-  
Master

Mr. Jacob Lowe, Writing-  
Master,

Mr. John Parsons, Writing-  
Master

Mr. Henry Quant, Writing-  
Master

Mr. Rose, Master of the Aca-  
demy at *Kew-Green*

Mr. John Rule, A. M and  
Master of the Academy,  
*Great Hermitage - Street,  
Wapping*

Mr. William Smith, *Kew-  
Green*

Mr. Henry Symonds, Philo-  
math

Mr. William Thorley, Writ-  
ing-Master

Mr. Amos Williams, Writing-  
Master

---

## TO THE R E C O M M E N D E R S.

GENTLEMEN,

**I** Return you hearty Thanks for the Favour of your Names  
to this Spelling Book; let me crave your further Af-  
sistance, in noting such real Errors as you may occasionally  
meet with, and you will still further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

*Your very humble Servant,*

*London, May 4, 1767.*

D. FENNING.





THE  
Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

---

THE  
A L P H A B E T.

Roman.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &.

*Italic.*

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &.*

Old English.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z &.

Double Letters.

Et ff mi mn si n sb sh si sk n ff mi ft &.

N. B. I humbly desire all Masters and Mistresses never to let a Child know there are two i's, or two u's; but let them learn the Child to call the long j [ja] and the sharp v [vee,] for it is much better in every Respect.

## P A R T I.

## T A B L E I.

LESSON I.					LESSON II.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
da	de	di	do	du	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	as	es	is	os	us
sa	se	si	so	su	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
LESSON III.					LESSON IV.				
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
fra      fre      fri      fro      fru									
phra      phre      phri      phro      phru									

## LESSON V.

*Proper Words of one Syllable, both natural and easy to spell and read.*

All am and are be he me we the thee ye  
ny my thy do go no nor not of off from  
bo or so to too two up us you.

\* Let the Child be taught to pronounce *ce* the same as *se*  
and *ci* the same as *fi*.

T A B L E

T A B L E II.

*More easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce.*

1.				2.			
All	call	fall	shall	Bat	càt	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock
3.				4.			
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	pip	bail	hail	pail	nail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	tot	hope	mope	pope	rope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	pink	wink	make	rake	fake	wake

T A B L E III.

*Easy Lessons of one Syllable of Things most natural and common to Children.\**

1. Birds, Beasts, &c.

*Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	ant
dog	horse	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

2. Of Play, and Terms used at Play.

Ball	cards	giggs	play	tops	whip
bat	dice	leap	kites	trap	loose
cat	chuck	jump	spin	tau	win

\* I have not regarded the Order of the Alphabet in this Table, but have put such Things first as are easy, natural, and most connected together; and they are to be taught downwards, not cross, viz. Cat, dog, cow, &c.

3. Eat.



*3. Eatables, &c.*

Ale	bread	buns	beef	fish	milk
beer	cheese	cakes	lamb	flesh	cream
rum	crumb	pies	pork	beans	curds
wine	crust	tarts	veal	peas	whey

*4. Apparel*

Cap	coat	fan	hoop	shoes	cloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
coiff	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
hood	gown	muff	stays	shift	filk

*5. Things belonging to a House, &c.*

Cup	clock	bench	broom	pap	brick
dish	door	box	brush	pot	lime
knife	bar	chest	chair	bed	stone
fork	bolt	trunk	stool	couch	tiles
spoon	latch	grate	shelf	quilt	slate
plate	lock	jack	glass	rug	thatch
mug	key	spit	stairs	sheet	roof

*6. The Parts of the Body.*

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knees	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breast	leg	fist	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

*7. The World.*

Sun	east	cape	clay	brook	frost
moon	west	rock	dirt	pool	snow
stars	north	land	bank	pond	mist
air	south	hill	sand	rain	dew
wind	earth	isles	chalk	hail	ice

8. *Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.*

Ash	fir	broom	hops	oats	pears
bay	lime	hemp	reeds	rye	plumbs
beech	oak	flax	rose	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	fern	rue	crabs	leaf
box	vine	grafs	sage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

9. *Number, Weight, &c.*

One	five	nine	dram	inch	drop
two	six	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	sev'n*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

10. *Titles and Names.*

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

\* Rather than break the Order of Number, I have (for the Child's Sake) taken the Liberty to spell the Word *seven* in one Syllable.

T A B L E IV.


*Easy Lessons of Words in one Syllable, by which a Child will sooner know both the Sound and Use of e final. To be read Al, ale, ar, are, &c.*

Al	ale	bas	bafe	car	care	dan	dane
ar	are	bib	bibe	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bid	bide	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babe	bil	bile	cop	cope	din	dine
bal	bale	bit	bite	cor	core	dol	dole
ban	bane	Can	cane	cot	cote	dom	dome
bar	bare	cam	came	Dal	dale	dot	dote

Fan fane	Lad lade	pat pate	fop sope
fam fame	Mad made	pil pile	fum fume
far fare	man mane	pin pine	fur fure
fat fate	mar mare	pol pole	fut fute
fil file	mat mate	por pore	Tal tale
fin fine	mil mile	Rat rate	tam tame
fir fire	mir mire	rid ride	tar tare
fol fole	mod mode	rip ripe	tid tide
for fore	mol mole	rit rite	til tile
gal gale	mop mope	rob robe	tim time
Gam game	mor more	rod rode	tit tite
gat gate	mut mute	rop rope	ton tone
gon gone	Nam name	rot rote	top tope
gor gore	nap nape	rud rude	tub tube
Hal hale	nil nile	rul rule	Us use
har hare	nod node	Sal fale	Val vale
hat hate	nor nore	fam fame	van vane
her here	not note	fid fide	vil vile
hid hide	Odd ode	fin fine	vin vine
Job job	or ore	fir fire	vot vote
Kin kine	Pan pane	fit fite	War ware
kit kite	par pare	fol fole	win wine

## T A B L E V.

*Lessons in Words of one Syllable, very easy to spell and read, and by which a Child may begin to know his Duty to God and Man.*

 If any of the following Lessons be too long, they are so ordered that the Child may spell and read only a Part of them, according to his Capacity, or the Direction of the Master,

## LESSON I.

Be a good Child.  
Love and fear God.  
Mind your Book.  
Love your School.

Strive to learn.  
Tell no Tales.  
Call no ill Names.

## LESSON II.

Do not lie nor swear.  
Do not cheat nor steal.  
Play not with bad Boys.

Use no ill Words at Play.  
Pray to God to bless you.

Serve God and trust in him.		Take not God's Name in vain.
--------------------------------	--	---------------------------------

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thine own Way,  
but in the Ways of the Lord.

Spend your Time well, and God will bless you;  
he will love you, and do you good.

LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me,  
and help me, O my God.

I will not play with them that do Ill; for if I  
do, the Lord will not love me.

LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord; for thou hast made  
me, and art kind to me in all Things.

Day by Day will I praise thee; I will not play  
with them that take thy Name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy  
Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VI.

The Eye of the Lord is on them that fear him,  
and that put their Trust in him.

He will bless them that fear him; he will love  
them, and do them good.

As for such as love not the Way of the Lord,  
he will hide his Face from them, and will not save  
them, but they shall go down to the Pit.

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things  
made. God made the World; he made both Man  
and Beast. He made the Fowls of the Air, and  
Fish of the Sea.

He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the  
Moon and Stars to rule the Night. How great  
are thy Works, O Lord?



LESSON VIII. *Duty to God, &c.*

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength.

A good Child will love God; he will put his whole Trust in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will serve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

LESSON IX. *Of God, &c.*

The Fool says in his Heart there is no God; but a wise and a good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord, he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

LESSON X. *Of God's Attributes, &c.*

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wise, and just God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up; for the Word of the Lord is true, and it shall come to pass.

All Things change; but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: the Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XI. *Of Christ our Redeemer.*

Christ is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Light; and none can come to God but by Christ; for he took upon him the Form of Man.

Christ was made Man to save us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he shall judge the Quick and the Dead at last: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XII. *Of the Child's Duty to himself and others.*

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be good at Home, and will ask to read his Book; and when he gets up, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way, as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School Time; and when he goes to, or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and when he goes to Church he will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when he comes Home, he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church, his School, nor his Book, but plays with such Boys as tell Tales, tell Lies, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End, if he be not well whipt at School and at Home, Day and Night, till he leaves off such Things.

*A Trial of Capitals.*

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

T A B L E VI.

*Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.*

Ab-bot	af-ter	ar-bour	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tor	am-ber	art-les	bank-er
ad-vent	an-gel	Back-ward	bant-ling
			bar-ber

bar-ber	con-test	fe-male	gip-fy
bar-rel	con-tract	fen-der	glim-mer
bash-ful	con-trite	fen-nel	glit-ter
bet-ter	con-vent	fe-ver	g'o-ry
bit-ter	con-verse	fid-ler	glut-ton
blun-der	con-vert	fil-'et	god-ly
bor-der	cor-ner	fi-nal	go'd-finch
bri-er	cost-ly	fi-ring	grate-ful
brim-stone	craf-ty	flan-nel	graf fy
bro-ken	cra-zy	flat-ter	grace-ful
buf-fet	cru-el	flu-ent	gra vy
but-ter	cum-ber	flut-ter	grit-ty
Cab-bage	cut-ler	fod-der	gru-el
ca-per	Dar-ling	fog-gy	gul-let
car-rot	di-al	fol-ly	gun ner
cart-er	di-et	fop-pish	gun-shot
cham-ber	din-ner	for-ty	gut ter
chan-nel	doc-tor	fret-ful	Ham let
chap-man	doc-trine	frow-ard	ham-mer
chap-ter	drum-mer	fro-zen	hand ful
chat-ter	drunk-ard	fru-gal	han-dy
chef-nut	dung-hill	fu-el	han-ger
child-ish	du-ty	fun-nel	hang-ings
chil-dren	dy-er	fur-long	hap-py
cler-gy	El-bow	Gal-lon	hard-ship
cof-fin	em-bers	gal-lop	har-dy
col-lect	em-blem	game-ster	har-lot
com-fort	en-ter	gam-mon	har-per
com-ment	e-vil	gand-er	harts-horn
com-merce	Fac-tor	gar-land	har-vest
com-mon	fag-got	gar-ment	hatch-et
con-cord	fan-cy	gar-ret	help-ful
con-duct	fan-tom	gar-ter	her-mit
con-quest	farm-er	gen-try	hin-der
con-serve	fa-tal	gi-ant	hind-rance
con-sul	fat-ling	gib-bet	ho-ly

home-ly	lap-wing	mud-dy	pi-lot
hope-ful	la-zy	mur-der	pi-per
hor-net	le-gal	mur-mur	pip-kin
hor-rid	let-ter	mut-ter	po-et
hor-se-man	like-ly	Nap-kin	pos-set
host-ler	lim-ber	nim-ble	pot-ter
hun-dred	lin-net	nine-ty	pre-cept
hun-ter	li-on	num-ber	pru-dent
hurt-ful	lit-ter	nut-meg	pup-py
hus-band	lof-ty	Of-fer	pur-blind
I-cy	lord-ly	of-fice	pur-chase
i-dol	lord-ship	on-set	pur-pose
in-fant	luc-ky	or-der	Quar-rel
in-sect	lug-gage	or-gan	quar-ter
in-side	Ma-ker	Pa-gan	qui-et
in-stance	mam-mon	pam-per	Rab-bit
in-step	man-ful	pan-nel	rag-ged
in-ward	man-ly	pan-try	ra-ker
i-vy	man-na	pa-per	ram-mer
Jest-er	man-ner	pa-pist	ran-dom
joc-ky	ma-ny	par-don	ran-som
jol-ly	mar-gin	pa-rents	ran-ger
judg-ment	mar-ket	par-lour	ran-ter
ju-ry	ma-tron	par-rot	rec-tor
Ken-nel	max-im	part-ner	rem-nant
ker-nel	med-ly	par-ty	ren-der
kin-dred	mem-ber	pat-tern	ri-der
king-dom	mer-cy	pave-ment	ri-ot
kins-man	mer-ry	pen-cil	rob-ber
kit-chen	mil-ler	pen-ny	rub-bish
Lad-der	mit-tens	pep-per	ru-by
la-dy	mo-dish	per-fect	rug-ged
land-lord	mo-ment	per-son	ru-in
land-mark	morn-ing	pic-ture	ru-ler
land-skip	mor-tal	pil-grim	rum-mage
lap-pet	mot-to	pil-lar	run-ner



ru-ral	short-ly	splen-dor	tem-pest
Sa-cred	shut-ter	splin-ter	ten-der
sad-ler	sig-nal	spun-gy	ten-ter
safe-ly	si-lence	stag-ger	thank-ful
safe-ty	si-lent	stam-mer	thread-bare
sal-lad	sil-ly	stan-dish	thun-der
sal-ver	sil-ver	stin-gy	time-ly
san-dy	sim-per	stop-page	ti-dings
samp-ler	sin-ful	stop-per	tim-ber
sat-chel	sin-ner	sto-ry	tin-der
sat-tin	six-fold	stran-ger	tor-ment
scab-bard	six-ty	strong-ly	to-tal
scaf-fold	skil-ful	stu-dent	tra-der
scamp-er	skin-ny	stu-pid	trans-port
scan-dal	skip-per	sub-ject	tren-cher
scan-ty	slan-der	sud-den	tri-al
scar-let	slat-tern	suf-fer	trum-pet
scat-ter	slen-der	ful-len	tu-lip
scol-lop	slim-y	ful-ly	tum-bler
scorn-ful	slip-per	ful-try	tu-mult
scra-per	sloth-ful	sum-mer	tun-nage
scul-ler	slug-gard	sum-mon	tur-ky
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per	tur-nip
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face	tur-ner
self-ish	slut-tish	sur-ly	turn-pike
sen-tence	smoa-ky	Tab-by	turn-stile
ser-mon	smug-gler	tal-ly	tu-tor
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly	Va-cant
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner	va-grant
sha-dy	for-rel	ta-per	var-nish
shame-ful	shot-tish	tap-ster	va-ry
shar-pen	spi-der	tar-dy	vel-lum
sharp-er	spin-ner	tar-nish	vel-vet
shat-ter	spin-ster	tat-ler	ven-ure
shep-herd	spite-ful	tat-ter	ver-min
shil-ling	splen-did	tem-per	ves-sel

vic-tim	ut-most	ward-robe	whif-per
vin-tage	ut-ter	war-like	wil-ful
vir-gin	use-ful	war-rant	win-ter
vi-tal	Wa-fer	wasp-ish	wif-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	waste-ful	wo-ful
vul-gar	wa-ges	wed-ding	wor-ship
Ud-der	wake-ful	wel-fare	worth-less
ug-ly	wan-der	wet-shod	wor-thy
up-per	wan-ton	whim-sy	won-der

## T A B L E VII.

*Words of two Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.*

A-base	a-gainst	a-venge	be-set
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-side
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-speak
a-bout	a-lone	a-wake	be-tween
a-broad	a-maze	a-way	be-twixt
ab-rupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-solve	a-midst	be-cause	Ca-nal
ab-surd	a-mong	be-friend	ca-rouse
ac-cept	a-muse	be-fore	col-lect
ac-quire	a-noint	be-gin	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-have	com-plain
ad-dress	ap-proach	be-head	com-pound
ad-journ	ap-prove	be-hold	com-pel
ad-mit	a-rise	be-lief	com-ply
a-dore	ar-rest	be-lieve	com-pose
ad-vance	a-tone	be-long	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-love	con-duct
af-fair	at-tempt	be-neath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-night	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-queath	con-fuse
			con-strain

con-strain	de-stroy	em-balm	ex-ist
con-sume	de-tect	em-bark	ex-pand
con-tempt	de-tell	em-broil	ex-pend
con-tend	de-vise	e-mit	ex-plode
con-tent	di-rect	en-chant	ex-pose
con-temn	dis-arm	en-close	ex-tend
con-vey	dis-band	en-croach	ex-tort
cor-rect	dis-burse	en-dear	ex-tract
cor-rupt	dis-card	en-dorse	ex-tream
De-bar	dis-claim	en-due	Fif-teen
de-ceit	dis-count	en-dure	fore-arm
de-cide	dis-course	en-force	fore-seen
de-clare	dis-joint	en-gage	fore-shew
de-coy	dis-like	en-joy	fore-warn
de-crease	dis-lodge	en-large	for-get
de-duce	dis-may	en-rage	four-teen
de-duct	dis-miss	en-rich	for-sworn
de-fect	dis-own	en-rol	ful-fil
de-fend	dis-pel	en-sue	Gal-lant
de-fence	dis-place	en-thral	ga-zette
de-fer	dis-play	en-throne	Hence-forth
de-fy	dis-pose	en-tice	here-by
de-fine	dis-prove	en-tire	here-in
de-form	dis-robe	en-treat	here-of
de-fraud	dis-sent	e-spouse	him-self
de-grade	dis-turb	e-vade	Im-brue
de-light	dis-taste	e-vent	im-burse
de-note	dis-tinct	e-vince	im-merse
de-part	dis-tort	ex-alt	im-pair
de-pose	dis-trust	ex-cel	im-pale
de-press	dis-tract	ex-cise	im-pend
de-pute	dis-tuse	ex-cite	im-plant
de-rive	di-vert	ex-claim	im-press
de-scribe	di-vine	ex-cuse	im-print
de-sire	Es-fect	ex-empt	im-prove
de-spond	e-lope	ex-ert	in-cite

in crease	mis-place	pro pose	re-trench
in-cur	mis-print	pro-pound	re-veré
in-dent	mis-rule	pro-rogue	re-volve
in-dulge	mis-take	pro-tect	re-ward
in-sect	mis-trust	pro-vest	ro-bust
in fest	mo-lest	pur-loin	ro-mance
in-firm	mo-rose	pur-suit	Se-clude
in-flame	Neg-lect	Re-bate	se-dan
in-force	nine-teen	re-buke	se-duce
in-fuse	Ob-struct	re-cant	se-lect
in-graft	ob-tain	re-cite	sha-lot
in-grate	oc-cur	re-cline	six-teen
in-ject	of-fence	re-course	sub-ject
in-scribe	o-mit	re-duce	sub-join
in-slave	op-press	re-fer	sub lime
in-snare	out-do	re-fit	sub-mit
in-stil	out-live	re-gain	sub orn
in-struct	out-strip	re-joice	sub-tract
in-sure	Par-take	re-late	su-pine
in-tense	per-form	re-lax	sup-pose
in-trude	per-mit	re-ly	su-preme
in-trust	per-spire	re-mark	sur-mount
in-verse	per-tain	re-mind	sur-pass
in-vert	per-verse	re-mit	sur-vey
in-vest	per vert	re-pair	sur-vive
in-vite	po-lite	re-pass	sus pence
Mis-chance	por-tend	re-pose	There-fore
mis-count	pre-dict	re-press	there-of
mis-deed	pre-pare	re-prieve	thir-teen
mis-doubt	pre-vail	re-print	tra-duce
mis-give	pre-scribe	re-pulse	trans-act
mis-hap	pre-serve	re-prove	tran-scend
mis-lead	pre-tend	re-restrain	tran-scribe
mis-like	pro-ject	re-sume	trans-form
mis-name	pro-mote	re-tail	trans-gress
mis-pend	pro-nounce	re-tract	trans-late
	B		trans-plant



trans-plant	un-dress	un-lock	un-twist
trans-port	un-fair	un-made	up-on
trans-pose	un-fit	un-mask	Where-as
tre-pan	un-fold	un-paid	where-by
Un-apt	un-gain	un-ripe	where-in
un-arm	un-guide	un-safe	where-of
un-bar	un-heard	un-say	where-to
un-bind	un-hinge	un-seen	where-with
un-bolt	un-hook	un-sound	with-al
un-clasp	un-horse	un-teach	with-in
un-clothe	un-hurt	un-tie	with-drew
un-close	un-lace	un-true	with-out
un-cut	un-like	un-truth	with-stand

**N. B.** *Words divided as they ought to be pronounced*  
*(See the Preface.)*

As-pect	Flus-ter	Jus-tice	prof-trate
Bas-ket	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
bas-tard	Glis-ter	Nos-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Os-trich	Res-cue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pas-tor	res-pite
cus-tard	gris-tle	pis-tol	Sis-ter
cus-tom	Hos-tage	pop-lar	syl-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	pro-blem	Ves-try
dis-tant	Jas-per	prof-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	Im-age	prof-pect	Whif-per

## T A B L E VIII.

*Easy Lessons of Words of one and two Syllables,  
 being select moral Precepts, divided.*

### LESSON I. Duty to God.

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him,  
 to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with  
 all my Mind, with all my Soul, with all my  
 Strength;

Strength to wor-ship him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole Trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his holy Name and his Word, and to serve him tru-ly all the Days of my Life.

LESSON II. *Of God, &c.*

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, ha-ting all and all Man-ner of Sin.

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his Pow-er, Wis-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all those that love and fear him, and will bless all those that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and condemn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know thy Du-ty to God and Man, and God will bless you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-self into Hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for ev-er and ev-er.

LESSON III. *Being a proper Exercise of Advice, and undivided for Trial.*

My good Child, you have heard your Duty towards God and Man, and can you read and know these Things without doing your Duty? Can you hear these Marks of divine Favour, and not strive with all your Heart and Mind, to love and serve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys: For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of thee; but if you forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

LESSON IV. *Of Praise, &c.*

Praise the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me praise his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praise the Lord : I will give Thanks unto God while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth, O sing Praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name ; worship the Lord, with holy Worship.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Misdeeds.

## T A B L E IX.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.*

Ad-mi-ral	bri-be ry	drow-fi-ness
ad-vo-cate	Ca-bi-net	E-le-ment
al-co-ran	ca-pi-tal	e-le-phant
al-der-man	ca-pi-tol	e-lo-quent
al-ma-nack	can-dle-stick	e-ne-my
al-pha-bet	can-di-date	en-ter-prize
an-ti-dote	car-pen-ter	ec-sta-sy
ap-pe-tite	ca-te-chism	Fal-fi-ty
ar-gu-ment	cor-po-ral	fa-mi-ly
ar-ti-choke	coun-sel-lor	fer-ven-cy
ba-nish-ment	cru-el-ty	fes-ti-val
bar-ba-rism	Di-a-dem	fil-thi-ness
bat-te-ry	di-a-lect	fank-in-cense
bat-tle-ment	di-a-logue	fur-ni-ture
blun-der-buss	dig-ni-ty	Gai-e-ty
bra-ve-ry	dra-pe-ry	gal-le-ry
		gar-den-er

gar-den-er	ma-ri-ner	quar-ter-ly
gar-ri-son	mar-tyr-dom	ques-ti-on
ge-ne-ral	me-lo-dy	qui-et-ness
gen-tle-man	me-mo-ry	Re-com-pence
gra-du-ate	mo-nu-ment	re-com-pense
gra-ti-tude	moun-te-bank	re-me-dy
gun-pow-der	Nar-ra-tive	re-pro-bate
Hap-pi-ness	na-ti-on	roy-al-ty
har-bin-ger	na-tu-ral	Sa-cra-ment
har-mo-ny	naugh-ti-ness	sa-cri-fice
harp-si-chord	nou-rish-ment	sa-cri-lege
he-re-sy	nun-ne-ry	sa-la-ry
he-re-tick	nu-tri-ment	scor-pi-on
he-ri-tage	Ob-sta-cle	scru-ti-ny
hos-pi-tal	of-fi-cer	scul-li-on
hy-po-crite	o-ra-tor	stea-di-ness
Ja-ve-lin	or-na-ment	sup-pli-ant
i-dle-ness	or-tho-dox	sy-ca-more
im-ple-ment	o-ver-sight	sym-pa-thy
in-fan-cy	Pa-pa-cy	sy-na-gogue
in-fi-del	<del>pa-ti-ent</del>	
in-ju-ry	pa-ra-graph	ten-der-ness
in-stru-ment	pa-ra-phrase	ten-den-cy
La-bour-er	par-ti-cle	tes-ta-ment
la-by-rinth	per-ju-ry	trea-su-rer
la-ti-tude	pi-e-ty	tri-ni-ty
la-ven-der	pin-na-cle	tur-pen-tine
le-ga-cy	po-pe-ry	tur-pi-tude
le-pro-sy	prin-ci-pal	tym-pa-ny
li-ber-tine	prin-ci-ple	Va-can-cy
lon-gi-tude	pro-per-ty	va-cu-um
lu-na-tick	pro-phe-cy	va-ga-bond
Ma-gi-strate	pro-phe-sy	va-ni-ty
ma-je-s-ty	pro-se-lyte	vic-to-ry
main-te-nance	py-ra-mid	vi-ne-gar
man-si-on	Quan-ti-ty	vi-o-lence
	B 3	ul-ti-mate



ul-ti-mate  
ut-ter-ance  
Wea-ri-ness

wick-ed-ness  
wil-der-ness  
work-man-ship

Yef-ter-day  
youth-ful-ness  
Zea-lous-ness

## TABLE X.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.*

A-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-base-ment	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-tas-tic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-vent-er
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hol-den	gra-na-do	re-fem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap-ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-va-do	hence-for-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-equal	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
co-ha-bit	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-fump-tive	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-tri-bute	in-for-mer	Vice-ge-rent
con-tri-vance	in-ter-nal	un-co-ver
De-can-ter	Mis-for-tune	un-equal
de-mon-strate	mis-ta-ken	un-faith-ful
de-ter-mine	mis-trust-ful	un-god-ly
E-lec-tor	Noc-tur-nal	un-learn-ed
e-lope-ment	no-vem-ber	un-mind-ful
em-bar-go	Ob-ser-vance	un-thank-ful
en-sam-ple	oc-cur-rence	un-time ly
e-ter-nal	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy
en-vi-ron		

T A B L E XI.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-par-tee
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-com-pose
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-con-duct
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-fu-gee
buc-ca-neer.	in-ter-rupt	re-pre-sent
Can-no-nade	in-tro-duce	Sca-ra-mouch
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	se-re-nade
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	su-per-add
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	su-per-fine
cir-cum-vent	mer-can-tile	su-per-fede
com-pro-mise	mis-be-come	su-per-vise
con-tro-vert	mis-be-have	There-up-on
coun-ter-mand	mis-ap-ply	tri-par-tite
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	Vi-o-lin
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	un-be-lief
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	un-der-foot
dis-ap-point	o-ver-charge	un-der-go
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-come	un-der-neath
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-drive	un-der-stand
do-mi-neer	o-ver-grown	un-der-stood
En-ter-tain	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
e-ver-more	o-ver-stock	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	o-ver-thrown	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	Pal-li-fade	Where-un-to
Here-to-fore	pan-ta-loons.	where-up-on
here-up-on	pa-ra-mount	Yes-ter-night

ul-ti-mate	wick-ed-ness	Yef-ter-day
ut-ter-ance	wil-der-ness	youth-ful-ness
Wea-ri-ness	work-man-ship	Zea-lous-ness

## TABLE X.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.*

A-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-ba-se-ment	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-tas-tic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-vent-er
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hol-den	gra-na-do	re-sem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap-ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-va-do	hence-for-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-e-gual	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
co-ha-bit	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-fump-tive	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-trib-ute	in-for-mer	Vice-ge-rent
con-tri-vance	in-ter-nal	un-co-ver
De-can-ter	Mis-for-tune	un-e-qual
de-mon-strate	mis-ta-ken	un-faith-ful
de-ter-mine	mis-trust-ful	un-god-ly
E-lec-tor	Noc-tur-nal	un-learn-ed
e-lope-ment	no-ven-ber	un-mind-ful
em-bar-go	Ob-ser-vance	un-thank-ful
en-sam-ple	oc-cur-rence	un-time ly
e-ter-nal	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy
en-vi-ron		

T A B L E XI.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-par-tee
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-com-pose
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-con-duct
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-fu-gee
buc-ca-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-pre-sent
Can-no-nade	in-tro-duce	Sca-ra-mouch
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	se-re-nade
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	su-per-add
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	su-per-fine
cir-cum-vent	mer-can-tile	su-per-fede
com-pro-mise	mis-be-come	su-per-vise
con-tro-vert	mis-be-have	There-up-on
coun-ter-mand	mis-ap-ply	tri-par-tite
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	Vi-o-lin
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	un-be-lief
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	un-der-foot
dis-ap-point	o-ver-charge	un-der-go
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-come	un-der-neath
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-drive	un-der-stand
do-mi-neer	o-ver-grown	un-der-stood
En-ter-tain	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
e-ver-more	o-ver-stock	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	o-ver-thrown	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	Pal-li-lade	Where-un-to
Here-to-fore	pan-ta-loons.	where-up-on
here-up-on	pa-ra-mount	Yes-ter-night



*Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.*LESSON I. *Of Duty to God.*

You have heard and read in Lessons before this, what your Duty to God and Man is, but lest you should forget it, or not think your-self bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber then, God expects your early youth-ful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must o-bey him.

You must not neglect to serve him at Church in publick Wor-ship; but be ve-ry rea-dy at all Times, when you are cal-led up-on to serve him.

You must not go to serve God by Force, nor be an-gry or sor-ry when you are cal-led to Church or to Prayers; for then he will be an-gry with you, be-cause you dis-o-bey him and your Pa-rents.

LESSON II. *Of Duty to Parents, &c. undivided for Trial.*

He that knows his Duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to please and obey his Parents.

Let God be the first in your Thoughts when you awake, and last of all Things when you go to Bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you can desire, or are worthy to deserve.

He that loves God, will love and obey his Parents, and will strive to please them in all lawful Things they require of him to do.

A good Boy will not pout and be sullen when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Father, Mother, Master, or Friends, say to him; and if he has any good Nature, or good Manners, he will

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more: For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

LESSON III. *Selected out of the Psalms, and out of the Proverbs of Solomon.*

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father; but a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Counsel is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he hears the Prayer of the Righteous.

The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his crying: Correct thy Son and he shall give thee Rest; yea, he shall give Delight unto thy Soul.

Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

The Lot is cast into thy Lap, but the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord.

## T A B L E XII.

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable, and divided.*

Ac-cep-ta-ble	Fi-gu-ra-tive	ne-cro-man-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	for-mi-da-ble	Ob sti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	o-ra-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Ge-ne-ral-ly	pro-mi-so-ry
Bar-ba-rouf-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
blus-ter-ing-ly	gra-ci-ous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal
boun-ti-ful-ly	gra-du-al-ly	rea-so-na-ble
Com-pe-ten-cy	He-te-re-dox	righ-te-ous-ly
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nou-ra-ble	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hof-pi-ta-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	Im-po-ten-cy	so-li-ta-ry
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	spa-ci-ous-ly
De-li-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	Ta-ber-na-cle
dis-fi-cul-ty	La-pi-da-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
di-li-gent-ly	li-te-ra-ry	tran-si-to-ry
dro-me-da-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny	tes-ti-mo-ny
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Va-lu-a-ble
e-le-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
e-vi-dent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	na-vi-ga-ble	Whim-fi-cal-ly

## T A B L E XIII.

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.*

A-bo-mi-nate	am-bi-gu-ous	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate	am-phi-bi-ous	au-da-ci-ous
ac-com-mo-date	a-po-lo-gy	au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-



Bar-ba-ri-ty	Fer-ti-li-ty	Pa-the-ti-cal
be-ha-vi-our	fru-ga-li-ty	pe-cu-li-ar
be-ne-fi-cence	Gram-ma-ti-cal	pro-pri-e-tor
be-ne-vo-lence	Har-mo-ni-ous	pro-fes-si-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	hu-ma-ni-ty	Re-luc-tan-cy
Ca-là-mi-ty	hy-dro-pi-cal	re-ver-si-on
cap-ti-vi-ty	hy-po-cri-fy	ri-di-cu-lous
cir-cum-fe-rence	I-den-ti-ty	Sa-ga-ci-ty
con-di-ti-on	in-fir-mi-ty	so-bri-e-ty
con-ta-gi-on	in-struc-ti-on	so-ci-e-ty
De-bi-li-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	sta-bi-li-ty
de-ge-ne-rate	li-ti-gi-ous	Tri-en-ni-al
dex-te-ri-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty	Ve-ra-ci-ty
di-rec-ti-on	mu-ni-fi-cence	vi-cif-fi-tude
En-thu-si-ast	Na-ti-vi-ty	vic-to-ri-ous
e-gre-gi-ous	no-to-ri-ous	vi-va-ci-ty
e-qui-vo-cal	O-be-di-ent	U-bi-qui-ty
ef-fi-ci-ent	out-ra-gi-ous	un-righ-te-ous
ex-te-nu-ate	om-ni-po-tent	ux-o-ri-ous

# T A B L E XIV.

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.*

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-gi-sla-tor
af-fi-da-vit	dis-ad-van-tage	le-gi-sla-tive
a-gri-cul-ture	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to
Be-a-ti-fick	en-ter-tain-ment	me-di-a-tor
bar-ri-ca-do	e-van-ge-lick	me-mo-ran-dum
bas-ti-na-do	e-ver-last-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
be-ne-fac-tor	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
Ca-li-man-co	Ha-le-lu-jah	non-con-form-ist
ca-ro-li-na	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
com-pre-hen-sive	fel-mi-ta-tor	Ob-ser-va-tor
cor-res-pon-dent	in-de-pen-dent	om-ni-pre-sence
Dan-da-li-on	in-dis-creet-ly	om-ni-pre-sent
de-cli-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor



Pa-li-fa-do	fu-per-vi for	u-ni ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vis-ed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

A-ni-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a bound
a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver the-less	fu-per-in-duce
Ca-ra bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	fu-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-for	Ul-tra-ma-rine

*Proper Lessons to exercise the Young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.*

**LESSON I.** *Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes.*

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heave : A Time to be born, and a Time to die ; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal ; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh ; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together ; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose ; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew ; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate ; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever : Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it ; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

**LESSON II.**

LESSON II. *Part of the 118th Psalm.*

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in Trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. *Psalm the 136th.*

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The

Pa-li-fa-do	fu-per-vi for	u-ni ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vi-sed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

A-ni-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a bound
a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver the-less	fu-per-in-duce
Ca-ra bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	fu-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-for	Ul-tra-ma-rine

*Proper Lessons to exercise the Young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.*

**LESSON I.** *Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes.*

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heave : A Time to be born, and a Time to die ; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal ; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh ; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together ; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose ; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew ; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate ; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever : Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it ; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

**LESSON II.**



LESSON II. *Part of the 118th Psalm.*

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in Trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. *Psalm the 136th.*

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The



8. The Sun to rule the Day: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

10. Who smote *Egypt* with their first-born: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

11. And brought out *Israel* from among them: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

12. With a mighty Hand, and stretched out Arm: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two Parts: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

14. And made *Israel* to go through the Midst of it: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

15. But as for *Pharoah* and his Host, he overthrew them in the *Red Sea*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

16. Who led his People through the Wilderness: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

17. Who smote great Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

18. Yea, and slew mighty Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

19. *Sehon* King of the *Amorites*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

20. And *Og* the King of *Basan*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even for an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

26. O give Thanks unto the God of Heaven :  
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords :  
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. *Psalm the 139th. Of the Majesty  
of God.*

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and  
known me; thou knowest my down-sitting and  
up-rising thou understandest my Thoughts long  
before.

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed;  
and spiest out all my Ways.

3. For lo, there is not a Word in my Tongue,  
but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether.

4. Thou hast fashioned me behind and before;  
and laid thine Hand upon me.

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excel-  
lent for me: I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit? or  
whither shall I go from thy Presence?

7. If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there:  
If I go down to Hell, thou art there also.

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and  
remain in the utmost Parts of the Sea.

9. Even there also shall thy Hand lead me, and  
thy Right Hand shall hold me.

10. If I say, peradventure the Darkness shall  
cover me: then shall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darkness is no Darkness with thee,  
but the Night is as clear as the Day: The Darkness  
and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reins are thine: thou hast covered  
me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fear-  
fully and wonderfully made: Marvellous are thy  
Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

The

14. My Bones are not hid from thee: tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.

15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God: O how great is the Sum of them!

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

19. Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way everlasting.

LESSON. V. *Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.*

1. The Proverbs of *Solomon* the Son of *David*, King of *Israel*.

2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding;

3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment and Equity.

4. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Knowledge; but Fools despise Wisdom and Instruction.

5. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother: For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

6. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

7. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause:

8. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse:

9. My



9. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path: for their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.

10. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men:

11. For the Wicked shall be cut off from the Earth, and the Transgressors shall be rooted out of it:

12. But the Upright shall dwell in the Land, and the Perfect shall remain in it.

LESSON VI. *Of Advice, &c.*

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes: keep them in the Midst of thy Heart.

3. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.

4. Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the Issues of Life.

5. Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and perverse Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-hand, nor to the Left; remove thy Foot from Evil.

7. For the Ways of a Man are before the Eyes of the Lord; and he pondereth all his Goings.

8. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.

9. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood;

10. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to do Mischief.

11. A false Witness that speaketh Lies, and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

12. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

14. The



14. The Fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

15. There shall no Evil happen to the Just; but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.

16. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord shall be made fat.

17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband; but she that maketh Shame is as Rottenness in his Bones.

18. A prudent Woman looks well to her Household, and eats not the Bread of Idleness.


19. The Rich and Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every Work into Judgment, with every secret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

21. My Son, if thou hast sinned, do so no more; but pray for thy former Sins, and they shall be forgiven thee.

22. Flee from Sin as from a Serpent; for if thou comest too near to it, it will bite thee: The Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion to slay the Souls of Men.

23. All Iniquity is as a two edged Sword, the Wounds whereof cannot be healed.

 I have set the Figures to the Verses of these last Lessons, which Children may very easily be taught to know, without any sensible Pains to the Teacher; or by turning them to Table XVII. (by Way of Digression) they will teach one another by Degrees.

N. B. If the young Learner cannot read these Lessons pretty perfect, let him go over them once more; then I would advise the Master or Mistress to let him read some other Psalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, then in the first Chapter of St. John the Evangelist, or any such like easy Places most suitable to his Capacity; for it is natural to Children to like that which they can perform with Ease and have Praise for; and I am sensible many Children have hated both their School and the Bible by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters too soon; and by being improperly (nay, even unjustly) corrected, for not performing that, which they could not possibly do, even were they wagger'd to it. --- What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in Pity to such as cannot; and to those that have the Care of dull Children, I speak it purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their End answered much better,



## TABLE XV.

*Contains some useful FABLES.*

FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

**A**N old Man found a rude Boy upon one of the Trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce-Box told him plainly he would not. Won't you, says the old Man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some Turfs of Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him out of the Tree with Grass only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stones; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

## M O R A L.

*If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the Wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.*



FABLE II. *Of the Lion and Mouse.*

**T**HERE was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this, the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The Mouse coming by at that Time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a Condition, and was resolved to use all the Means he could to release him.

The Lion seeing the Mouse so busy, thanked him for his good Will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little Creature as a Mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the Mouse, what Strength cannot do, Art and Resolution often effect; you saved my Life, and Gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

The Mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the Net, yet he set about to gnaw it asunder in several Places, which, after great Pains, he completed, and set the Lion free.

M O R A L.

*Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a Means of serving him, it is the highest Wisdom to behave kind and civil to all Mankind.*



FABLE III. *Of the Priest and the Jester.*

A Merry jesting Fellow being half drunk, went to the House of a *Romish Priest*, and asked him to give him a Guinea: Give you a Guinea! says the *Priest*. Why, surely, the Fellow is mad, to think I should give away my Money, in such a Manner!

Then, said the *Jester*, please to give me a Crown, Sir: Not I, indeed, says the *Priest*, pray be gone. So I will says the Fellow, if you give me a Shilling. I will give you no Shilling neither, said the *Priest*. Why then, said the *Jester*, pray give me one Farthing only: I will give you nothing at all, replied the *Priest*, so be gone, I say.

Pray, *Reverend Father*, be not angry, says the *Jester*, for though I asked you for Money, it was only to try you; for it is your Blessing I want, and hope you will not deny it me. That I will give thee, my Son, said the *Priest*, with all my Heart.—Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility.

I thank you, *Reverend Father*, says the arch Wag; but, upon second Thoughts, I will not have thy cheap Blessing; for I find, that if it were worth but one single Farthing, you would not bestow it upon me.

## M O R A L.

Some Men are willing to part with that, which is good for nothing; but cannot be prevailed upon to do a free and generous Action to help the Needy, or instruct the Ignorant.



FABLE IV. *Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.*

**T**HERE was a Town in Danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the different Opinions of the Town Folks concerning it.

A grave skilful Mason said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as *Stone*. A Carpenter said, that *Stone* might do pretty well; but in his Opinion good strong *Oak* was much better.

A Currier being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like *Leather*.

## M O R A L.

*'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, tho' a whole Nation suffers by it. Their own Profit and selfish Views are all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.*

## The same in V E R S E.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,  
Which was the best Method of Fortification:

A grave skilful *Mason* gave in his Opinion,  
That nothing but *Stone* could secure the Dominion.

A *Carpenter* said, tho' that was well spoke,  
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with *Oak*.

A *Currier* (wiser than both these together)  
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like *Leather*.

M O R A L.

M O R A L.

Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,  
Tho' false to their Country, Religion and Friends;  
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,  
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it:  
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,  
Ev'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.



T A B L E X V I.

*Contains some natural and entertaining Stories.*

STORY I. *Of the Boys that went into the Water, instead of being at School, or at Home.*

L E S S O N I.

**T**HERE were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School, and they sometimes staid so long after School-Time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much; and tho' they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One Day four of them, *Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson*, took it into their Heads to play Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been long in before *Smith* was drowned: *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran home half-dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However, they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next Day.

LES-

## LESSON II.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned, had reached their Master's Ear, and he came to know the Truth of it, and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears for the Loss of him, to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown*, *Jones* and *Robinson*, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master; but more so when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day; which he promised he would; Though, says he, (by the bye) it is rather your Duty to do it than mine, for I cannot answer for Things done out of the School.

Do you therefore take care to keep your Children in Order at Home, and depend on it, says the Master, I will do my Duty, and keep them in Awe of me at School: But, however, says he, as they have all been naughty, disobedient Boys, and might indeed have lost their Lives, I will certainly chastise them.

## LESSON III.

*How Brown, Jones and Robinson were served.*

Next Day, *Brown*, *Jones* and *Robinson* were sent to School, and in a short Time were called up to their Master; and he first began with *Brown*. — Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the Reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? I won't do so any more, says *Brown*. — That is nothing at all, says the Master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim? — No, Sir, says *Brown*. — Not swim, do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith*. — Take him up, says the Master. — So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to *Jones*, can you swim? — A little, Sir, said he — A little! (says the Master) why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther. — Take him up, says he.

Now *Robinson* could swim very well, and thought as *Brown* and *Jones* were whipt because they could not swim, that he should escape — Well, *Robinson*, says the Master, can you swim? — Yes, Sir, says he, (very holdly) any where over the River. You can swim you say? Yes, Sir. — Then pray, Sir, says his Master, if you can swim so well, what Business had you in the Water when you should have been at School? You don't want to learn to swim you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake — Take him up, — take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected for their Disobedience and Folly.





STORY II. *Life truly painted, in the natural History of TOMMY and HARRY; divided into three Parts, by which Youth may see the Way of Life in general, and arm themselves against the common Temptations of it, and the Effects of bad Company.*

## PART I.

### LESSON I.

**T**HERE was a Gentleman in the West of *England*, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontent, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering that what God either gives to or with-holds from us, is always best in the End.

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry*, and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an

\* \* Having been both an Eye and Ear-witness of several Circumstances of Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent Clergymen, private Gentlemen and School-masters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable Tale, by Way of Caution and Admonition for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter, or Apprentice, should reap Benefit hereby, so as to regulate their Lives, and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents and Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be very thankful, and think myself amply satisfied for my Trouble.



Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy's* Fancies flood to, they had it; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves, (for fear they should cry) so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and their Way in every Thing.


## \* LESSON II.

### *Of the Characters of Tommy and Harry.*

*Harry* indeed was a fullen perverse Boy from his Cradle, and having always had his Will, (as was said before) he would go to School, or stay at Home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of Order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he at last minds Nothing but Play, hates his Book, and always cries when he is desired to read, or go to School.

In short, *Harry* is now seven Years of Age, and can scarce read a Verse in the Bible, or a Sentence in any common Book; and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their own Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another Temper; for though he wou'd now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and behaved so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every Body praised him, because he was a sober, good-natured Child, and very dutiful and obliging.

\*  Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several School-Masters) in order to make it more useful, easy, and agreeable to Children; yet it is the very same as in the other Editions, and may be read from the Beginning to the End as one continued Story.

## LESSON III.

### *Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.*

*Harry*, indeed, minds Nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any Sort of Boys, and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him by any Means to mind his Learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding School; and accordingly their Father provided a Master,

ter, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which appeared so by the Improvement that *Tommy* made under him, in the several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed his sullen, perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning; for he went on his old Way, and play'd only with rude, wicked Boys like himself, which in a short Time learned him to swear and lie, (and some say to steal) and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked, swearing Boys, for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know it grieves poor *Pappa* and *Mamma*. *I don't care for that*, says naughty *Harry*.—O fie! fie! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many one to an ill End. *I don't care for that neither*, says the little Churl: And thus he went on (as you will soon hear) till *don't care* was his Ruin at last.



PART II. *A further Account of the Life of TOMMY and HARRY.*

LESSON I.

**T**OMMY and *Harry*, being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think how they may live in the World without their Parents.

*Tommy*, indeed, is a very good Boy, he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes Delight in it, and pursues it; but *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce.

He hates his Brother *Tommy*, because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no Purpose, for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* now is the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not as yet how to proceed with him; nor is there now but one Way left, by which they have any Hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The Gentleman had a Brother (a reputable Tradesman) in *London*, and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal: *Harry* also seems well pleased at it; and now his Parents promise themselves great Comfort in their own and his future Happiness.

## LESSON II.

### *Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's.*

About a Year after *Harry* was at *London*, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well the Time he was there, that a Merchant that used to visit his Uncle, took a great Fancy to him, and barely for his Learning and good Behaviour took him Apprentice.

*Harry* went on pretty well for two Years; he would indeed now and then shew his sullen, perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, hid his Faults, and forgave him, for the Sake of his worthy Parents.

Now comes the Trial for *Tommy* and *Harry*: Their Mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her Bed; she often speaks of *Tommy* and *Harry*, but seems to have *Harry* most at Heart, for Fear he should not do well.

Not long after this, a Letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother; and now *Harry's* Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but, notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, will be a good Friend to you, and make you a Man in the World.



LESSON III.

*Of Harry's Behaviour after his Mother's Death.*

Harry, upon the News of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a tender Mother) and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: But *that* which took a greater Effect upon Harry, was the pretty Way that his Brother Tommy addressed him in. He talked so mild, and so manly to his Brother Harry, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months, and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and in short, has taken up with such idle, wicked Companions, that are bent only upon Mischiefs, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked, unguarded Fool, for as soon as my Father dies I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. *Of the happy Life of TOMMY, and the wretched End of HARRY.*

LESSON I.

*The Folly of receiving bad Advice.*

HARRY, by the bad Council of others, still goes



obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of their Mother, and the bad Course of *Harry's* Life, took such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* indeed the chief Part of his Fortune; and though *Harry* did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still that, through the Care of his Uncle and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

*Harry*, being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, he, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company; and now having Money, he is persuaded (and foolishly persuades himself) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him Good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry's* Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has besides these some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

## LESSON II.

### *Of bad Habits.*

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is for Youth to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

*Harry* cannot now go to a Play or Concert, and when it is over return Home soberly as he used to do. No, no, he must after that go to the Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him of a Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame, for Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, and setting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune, and his Mind; for his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well that he not only takes

to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, besides a thousand Pounds which his Master gave him; and, we hear, that his Master since that has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

### LESSON III.

#### *Of Brotherly Love.*

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind, that it may be one great Step to reform him? *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him for Fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him at one of his old Houses.

*Tommy*, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he looked so fottish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left, to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him: A Respect, says he, (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surpris'd to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed the Place being quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family-Affairs; therefore, after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he perswaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

### LESSON IV.

#### *Tommy and Harry's Conversation.*

*Tommy* being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously, but yet so tender, and so mild, that

obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of their Mother, and the bad Course of *Harry's* Life, took such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* indeed the chief Part of his Fortune; and though *Harry* did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still that, through the Care of his Uncle and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

*Harry*, being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, he, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company; and now having Money, he is persuaded (and foolishly persuades himself) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him Good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry's* Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has besides these some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

## LESSON II.

### *Of bad Habits.*

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is for Youth to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

*Harry* cannot now go to a Play or Concert, and when it is over return Home soberly as he used to do. No, no, he must after that go to the Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him of a Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame, for Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, and setting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune, and his Mind; for his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well that he not only takes



to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, besides a thousand Pounds which his Master gave him; and, we hear, that his Master since that has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

### LESSON III.

#### *Of Brotherly Love.*

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind, that it may be one great Step to reform him? *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him for Fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him at one of his old Houses.

*Tommy*, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he looked so fottish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left, to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him: A Respect, says he, (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surpris'd to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed the Place being quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family-Affairs; therefore, after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

### LESSON IV.

#### *Tommy and Harry's Conversation.*

*Tommy* being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously, but yet so tender, and so mild, that



he never once upbraided him, only desired him for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to change his Way of Life; for, says he, the Company you keep, will certainly be your Ruin. *I don't care for that*, says the hardened Wretch.

O Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you! Yet, as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a Brother; I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which if you accept of, must certainly be for your Good; but, if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it when too late.

The Thing is this: If you can but be so much Master of yourself, as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short you shall want for nothing.

Here was Love indeed! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an Offer? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude? Instead of this, he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a Hector, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he never would live such a *bum drum* Life as he lived; then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman, nor his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed; who clap their Hands, and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle, and spend the main Part of the Night in drinking and carousing.

## LESSON V.

### *Of Harry's Downfall.*

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but has also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends, and having been so long used to such a lavishing profligate Way of Life, Money he still must have to support his Extravagance and Folly; and yet so great is the Pride of his Heart, that rather than submit to his Brother *Tommy's* kind Invitation to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful Methods, and associates with none but Gamblers, Shop-lifters, and Street Robbers; and one Night, having been with some of the Rakes, and Bloods of the Town, they committed a Murder and a Robbery; but being closely pursued, *Harry*, with four more of the Gang, were taken and carried before a Magistrate, who ordered them to *Newgate*.

Harry, however, with two others, made their Escape, and went Over-sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and thought themselves now very secure; but even *thither* divine Vengeance follows them, for a Storm arose and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of *Barbary*, and it being very dark many of the Crew perished, besides Harry's two unhappy Companions

LESSON VI.

Of Harry's late Repentance and Death.

Harry, indeed was, by the Violence of the Waves, cast upon the Shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene.—A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild desolate Place on the other; and having not the least Hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself—O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my Parents, and more grateful to my Friends!—O, that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly! How would I press upon them to avoid all Manner of ill Company, to hearken to the Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue—Wicked Wretch that I am!—God be merciful to me a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old Words *don't care*, but too late; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffer'd to tear him to Pieces, as the just Reward of his Disobedience and mispent Life.—Thus you see, that as *Harry* followed nothing but Vice, he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

The APPLICATION.

Learn then betimes, O Youth, to know thy Duty to God, your Parents, and Mankind in general, and take Care not only to know, but do it; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always so before you, that you may escape the just Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this Story with the Advice that King *David* (a little before his Death) gave to his Son *Solomon*, which, if you follow, you cannot fail to be happy.

“And thou *Solomon*, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts; and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts: If thou seek him he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off for ever.” 1 Chron. Chap. xxviii. Ver. 9.

## T A B L E XVII.

## Of FIGURES or NUMBERS.

N. B. It is supposed that the Youth by this Time knows something of Numbers or Figures, so as to tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful Table, which every Master and Mistress may teach them by Degrees with Ease.

One	I	I	Thirty-five	35	XXXV
Two	2	II	Forty	40	XL
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-Five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty five	25	XXV	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	One thousand	1000	M

## Other Numbers for Instruction.

27 Twenty-seven	1600 One thousand six hundred
62 Sixty-two	1771 One thousand seven hundred and seventy one, or MDCCLXXI.
107 One hundred and seven	
704 Seven hundred and four	

## T A B L E XVIII.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

A. B. or B. A. Batchelor of Arts	A. R. Queen Anne
A. D. In the Year of our Lord	A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	B. D. Batchelor of Divinity.
	Bp. Bishop



Abp. Archbishop  
 Bart. Baronet  
 B. V. Blessed Virgin  
 Cwt. an Hundred Weight,  
 or 112 Pounds  
 Col. Colonel  
 C. R. King Charles  
 C. S. Keeper of the Seal  
 C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy  
 Seal  
 D. D. Doctor of Divinity  
 Dec. December  
 Deut. Deuteronomy  
 Ditto (or D<sup>o</sup>) the same  
 Du. Duke  
 Dukm. Dukedom  
 E. Earl  
 Earl<sup>m</sup>. Earldom  
 Eccl. Ecclesiastes  
 Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus  
 Ep. Epistle  
 Eph. Ephesians  
 Esai. Esaias  
 Esqr. Esquire  
 Ev. Evangelist  
 Exon. Exeter  
 Ex. Exodus, or Example  
 Feb. February  
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Roy-  
 al Society  
 Gal. Galatians  
 Gen. Genesis  
 Gen<sup>mo</sup>. Generalissimo  
 Gent. Gentleman  
 Hon. Honourable  
 Hd. Honoured  
 Heb. Hebrews  
 J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of  
 Men  
 Isa. Isaiah  
 J. D. Doctor of Jury or  
 Law  
 Joh. or Jn<sup>o</sup>. John  
 Jon. Jonathan  
 Josh. Joshua  
 J. R. King James

K. King  
 Km. Kingdom  
 Knt. Knight  
 L. Lord or Lady  
 Ldp. Lordship  
 Ladp. Ladyship  
 Lev. Leviticus  
 Lieut. Lieutenant  
 L. L. D. Doctor of the Ca-  
 non or Civil Law  
 Ltr. Letter  
 Luk. Luke  
 M. Marquis  
 Madm. Madam  
 M. D. Doctor of Physic  
 Md. Medicine  
 Md<sup>m</sup>. Memorandum  
 Mr. Master  
 Mrs. Mistress  
 MS. Manuscript  
 MSS. Manuscripts  
 N. B. Mark well  
 Nov. November  
 N<sup>o</sup> Number  
 Obj. Objection  
 Oct. October  
 Parl. Parliament  
 Philom. a Lover of the Ma-  
 thematics  
 P. M. G. Professor of Music  
 at Gresham College  
 Q. Queen or Question  
 Regr. Register  
 Reg. dep. deputed Register  
 Rev. Revelation  
 Rt. Hon. Right Honourable  
 Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful  
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend  
 St. Saint  
 Sept. September  
 Salop. Shropshire  
 Sr. Sir  
 SS TP Professor of Divinity  
 Tho. Thomas  
 Theods. Theodorus  
 Thes. Theophilus



Theff. Theſſalonians  
Wp. Worſhipful  
Xpr. Chriſtopher

Xt. Chriſt  
Xtn.

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

e. e. or. v. g. as for example	viz. for Videlicet, that is to ſay
i. e. that is	ye the
q. d. as if he ſhould ſay	yn then
q. l. as much as you pleaſe	yr your
q. ſ. a ſufficient Quantity	yt that
v. verſe	& and
vide. ſee	&c. and ſo forth

T A B L E XIX.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification

N. B. I think it very neceſſary that all ſuch as can read pretty well, ſhould now learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this the ſpelling Part is of little Signification; therefore, if the young Scholar was ſet eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or but two or three Times a Week to ſpell, and tell the Meaning of, (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.

And though I would be thought to have the higheſt Regard for the Word of God, yet I would adviſe all Maſters and Miſtreſſes to ſet their Scholars a Collection of theſe Words (or of thoſe in the latter Part of this Book) at their Breakings-up rather than to write out, or get by Heart, a long Chapter, which they ſeldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again, and then ſloven over their Writing, and ſpoil their Hand; and after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy Taſk by Heart, they begin in their early Days to hate the Bible, and hold the beſt Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, and with due Attention, would take a quite different Turn upon their Minds.

A  
**A** BEL, *a Man's Name*  
Able, *ſufficient*  
Accept, *receive*  
Except, *leave out*  
Accidents, *Grammar Rules*  
Accidents, *Chances*  
Accompt, *Reckoning*  
Account, *Eſteem*

Acts, *Deeds*  
Ax, *to cut with*  
Affect, *to move or imitate*  
Effect, *Purpose*  
Ail, *Trouble*  
Ale, *Malt Drink*  
Air, *Element*  
Are, *Plural of is*  
E'er, *ever*

Ere, *before*  
 Heir, *to an Estate*  
 Alder-Tree,  
 Elder, *older*  
 All, *the whole*  
 Awl, *Cobler's Tool*  
 Allowed, *granted*  
 Aloud, *with Noise*  
 Altar, *for Sacrifice*  
 Alter, *to change*  
 Ant, *Pismire*  
 Aunt, *an Uncle's Wife*  
 Arrant, *notorious*  
 Errand, *Message*  
 Arrant, *wandering*  
 Ascent, *Steepness*  
 Assent, *Consent*  
 Assistance, *Help*  
 Assistants, *Helpers*  
 Attendance, *Waiting*  
 Attendants, *Waiters*  
 Auger, *to bore with*  
 Augur, *a Soothsayer*  
 B  
 Bacon, *Swine's Flesh*  
 Baken, *in an Oven*  
 Beacon, *a light to guide Ships*  
*at Sea*  
 Beckon, *with the Hand*  
 Bail, *Surety*  
 Bale, *of Silk*  
 Bald, *without Hair*  
 Ball, *a round Solid*  
 Bawl, *to cry out*  
 Ballad, *a Song*  
 Ballot, *Lot by ballotting*  
 Barbara, *a Woman's Name*  
 Barbary, *a Country*  
 Barberry, *a Tree*  
 Bare, *naked*  
 Bear, *a Beast*  
 Baron, *a Lord*  
 Barren, *unfruitful*  
 Baize, *of Woollen*  
 Bays, *Bay-Tree*  
 Base, *Vile*

Bais, *in Music*  
 Be, *to exist*  
 Bee, *an Insect*  
 Bean, *Kind of Pulse*  
 Been, *have been*  
 Bow, *to shoot with*  
 Beau, *a Fop*  
 Beer, *Malt Drink*  
 Bier, *for the Dead*  
 Bel, *an Idol*  
 Bell, *to ring*  
 Berry, *a small Fruit*  
 Bury, *to inter*  
 Bile, *Gall*  
 Boil, *to bubble up, also a Sore*  
 Blew, *did blow*  
 Blue, *Colour*  
 Boar, *Male Swine*  
 Boor, *a Clown*  
 Bore, *to bore a Hole*  
 Board, *a Plank*  
 Bor'd, *did bore*  
 Bolt, *for a Door*  
 Boults, *to sift*  
 Bomb, *Mortar-Shot*  
 Bum, *Buttocks*  
 Bough, *Branch*  
 Bow, *to bend*  
 Border, *the Margin*  
 Bordure, *in Heraldry*  
 Buoy, *to bear up*  
 Buy, *to purchase*  
 By, *near*  
 Brace, *a Couple*  
 Brase, *solder with Brass*  
 Breaches, *broken Places*  
 Breeches, *to wear*  
 Bread, *to eat*  
 Bred, *brought up*  
 Brewing, *of Ale*  
 Bruin, *a Man's Name*  
 Brews, *doth brew*  
 Bruise, *to hurt*  
 Brute, *Beast*  
 Bruit, *Repeat*  
 Borough, *a Town Corporate*  
 Burrow

Burrow, Covert for Rabbits

C

Cain, a Man's Name

Cane, to walk with

Calais, in France

Chalice, a Cup

Call, by Name

Cawl, of a Wig or Bowels

Cannon, great Gun

Canon, a Rule or Law

Catch, to lay hold of

Ketch, small Ship

Cattle, Cows, &amp;c.

Kettle, for boiling

Cieling, of a Room

Sealing, setting a Seal

Cellar, a Vault

Seller, that sells

Censer, for Incense

Censor, Reformer

Censure, Judgment

Cent, a Hundred

Sent, did send

Scent, a Smell

Centaur, an Herb

Century, 100 Years

Centry, Guard

Chair, to sit on

Chare, Job of Work

Chas'd, did chase

Chaste, continent

Chews, doth chew

Choose, to cull or pick

Choir, Set of Singers

Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper

Choler, Wrath

Collar, for the Neck

Collar, of Brawn

Chord, in Music

Cord, a small Rope

Cinque, Five

Sink, a Drain

Cion, a young Shoot

Sion, a City

Cite, to summon

Sight, seeing

Site, Situation

Citron, a Sort of Fruit

Cittern, a musical Instrument

Clause, an Article

Claws, Talons

Cleaver, for Chopping

Clever, ingenious

Climb, to clamber up

Clime, Climate

Close, to shut

Clothes, Apparel

Coarse, not fine

Course, Race, Way

Coat, a Garment

Cote, a Cottage

Quote, to cite or alledge

Coin, Money

Kine, Cows

Coit, to play with

Kite, a Bird of Prey

Comet, a blazing Star

Commit, do, act

Coming, approaching

Cummin, a Plant

Common, public

Commune, converse

Concert, of Music

Consort, Wife

Condemn, to sentence

Contemn, to despise

Confidence, Impudence

Confidants, trusty Friends

Council, an Assembly

Counsel, Advice

Currant, a Berry

Current, passable

Cousin, a Relation

Cozen, to cheat

Creek, of the Sea

Crick, in the Neck

Cruse, a little Vessel

Cygnet, a young Swan

Signet, a Seal

Cymbal, a musical Instrument

Symbol, a Mark

Cyprus, a Tree



Cyprus, an Island

D

Dane, of Denmark

Dean, next to the Bishop

Deign, vouchsafe

Dear, valuable

Deer, a Stag

Debtor, that oweth

Deter, to frighten, or keep

Decease, Death

Disease, Distemper

Defer, to delay

Differ, Disagree

Deference, Respect

Difference, Disagreement

Dependence, relying on

Dependents, Hangers on

Descent, going down

Dissent, disagree

Devices, Inventions

Devises, inventeth

Devizes, a Town

Dew, on the Grass,

Due, owing

Doe, She-Deer

Dough, Paste

Doer, Performer

Door, of an House

Dollar, Dutch Coin

Dolour, Grief

Done, perform'd

Dun, a Colour

Dragon, a Serpent

Dragoon, a Soldier

E

Ear, to hear with

E'er, ever

Ere, before

Earn, to get by Work

Yearn, to melt in Pity

East, Sun-Rising

Yeast, Barm

Easter, Christ's Resurrection

Esther, a Woman's Name

Eaten, swallowed

Eton, a Town

Emerge, to pop up

Immerge, to plunge, or to dip

Eminent, noted

Imminent, over-head

Emit, to send forth

Emmet, an Ant

Enter, to go in

Inter, to bury

Envoy, an Ambassador

Envy, Ill-will

Er, Judah's Son

Err, to mistake

Ewe, Female Sheep

Yew, Tree

You, yourself

Your, own

Ewer, a Basen

Use, Custom, Use

Exercise, Employment

Exorcise, conjure

Extant, in being

Extent, Distance

Eye, to see with

I. myself

Eyes, to see with

Ice, frozen Water

F

Fain, desirous

Feign, dissemble

Faint, weary

Feint, a Pretence

Fair, handsome

Fate, Food

Fat, Suet

Vat, Brewing Vessel

Favour, Kindness

Fever, Distemper

Feat, Exploit

Feet, our Feet

Fellon, Whitlow

Felon, a Criminal

File, of Steel

Foil, to overcome

Vile, base, mean

Fillip, with the Finger

Philip, a Man's Name

Fir, *Deal Tree*  
 Fur, *of wild Beasts*  
 Flea, *an Insect*  
 Flee, *to fly*  
 Flay, *to skin off*  
 Flew, *did fly*  
 Flue, *Rabbits Down*  
 Flour, *for Bread*  
 Flower, *of the Field*  
 Fold, *a Plait*  
 Foul'd, *made dirty*  
 Foul, *filthy*  
 Fowl, *a Bird*  
 Frays, *Quarrels*  
 Phrase, *a Sentence*  
 Frances, *a Woman's Name*  
 Francis, *a Man's Name*  
 Freeze, *to congeal*  
 Frieze, *a Sort of Cloth*  
 Furs, *the Plural of Fur*  
 Furze, *a prickly Shrub*

## G

Gallon, *4 Quarts*  
 Galloon, *narrow Ribbon*  
 Gall, *a Bile*  
 Gaul, *a Frenchman*  
 Gauntlet, *Hand Armour*  
 Gantlope, *Punishment*  
 Gesture, *Action*  
 Jester, *a Joker*  
 Gilt, *gilded*  
 Guilt, *Sin*  
 Glutinous, *sticking*  
 Gluttonous, *greedy*  
 Gnat, *a stinging Fly*  
 Nat, *Nathaniel*  
 Grain, *Corn*  
 Grane, *an Island*  
 Grate, *for Coals*  
 Great, *large*  
 Grater, *for Nutmeg*  
 Greater, *larger*  
 Greaves, *Leg Armour*  
 Grieves, *he laments*  
 Groan, *hard Sigh*  
 Grown, *increase*

Groat, *Four-Pence*  
 Grot, *a Cave*  
 Guess, *to think*  
 Guest, *a Visitor*

## H

Hail, *frozen Water*  
 Hale, *draw after*  
 Hair, *of the Head*  
 Hare, *Animal of Chace*  
 Hall, *a great Room*  
 Haul, *to pull*  
 Hallow, *to consecrate*  
 Hollow, *empty*  
 Harrafs, *to tire and fatigue*  
 Arrafs, *Hangings*  
 Harsh, *severe*  
 Hash, *minced-Meat*  
 Hart, *Deer*  
 Heart, *the Seat of Life*  
 Haven, *an Harbour*  
 Heaven, *God's Throne*  
 Heal, *to cure*  
 Heel, *of a Shoe*  
 He'll, *he will*  
 Hear, *hearken*  
 Here, *in this Place*  
 Hear, *did hear*  
 Herd, *of Cattle*  
 Hew, *to cut*  
 Hue, *Colour*  
 Hugh, *a Man's Name*  
 Hie, *to haste*  
 High, *lofty*  
 Hoy, *small Ship*  
 Higher, *more high*  
 Hire, *Wages*  
 Him, *that Man*  
 Hymn, *a Godly Song*  
 His, *his own*  
 Hiss, *to deride*  
 Hoar, *frozen Dew*  
 Whore, *a lewd Woman*  
 Hole, *a Cavity*  
 Whole, *not broken*  
 Holm, *Holly*  
 Home, *Dwelling*

Whom, *who*  
 Hoop, *for a Tub*  
 Whoop, *to balloo*  
 Hour, *of the Day*  
 Our, *our own*  
 Hungary, *a Country*  
 Hungry, *wanting Food*

I

Idle, *lazy*  
 Idol, *an Image*  
 I'll, *I will*  
 Ile, *of a Church*  
 Isle, *an Island*  
 Oil, *liquid Fat*  
 Imploy, *to set to work*  
 Imply, *to signify*  
 Impostor, *a Cheat*  
 Imposture, *Deceit*  
 In, *within*  
 Inn, *a Public-House*  
 Incite, *to stir up*  
 Insight, *Knowledge*  
 Indite, *to compose*  
 Indict, *to impeach*  
 Ingenious, *of good Parts*  
 Ingenuous, *candid, free*  
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*  
 Innocents, *Babes*  
 Intense, *excessive*  
 Intents, *Purposes*

K

Kill, *to murder*  
 Kiln, *to dry Malt*  
 Kis, (or Cis) *Saul's Father*  
 Kifs, *with the Lips*  
 Knave, *a Rogue*  
 Nave, *of a Wheel, or Church*  
 Knead, *to work Dough*  
 Need, *Want*  
 Knell, *Passing Bell*  
 Nell, *Eleanor*  
 Knew, *did know*  
 New, *not worn or used*  
 Knight, *a Title of Honour*  
 Night, *Darkness*  
 Knit, *knitting Stockings*

Nit, *a small Louse*  
 Knot, *Knob*  
 Not, *denying*  
 Know, *to understand*  
 No, *nay*

L

Lade, *with a Dish*  
 Laid, *placed*  
 Latin, *a Tongue or Language*  
 Latten, *Tin*  
 Lattice, *a Window*  
 Lettice, *a Woman's Name*  
 Lettuce, *a Sallad*  
 Leak, *to run out*  
 Leek, *a Kind of Onion*  
 Lease, *Demise*  
 Leash, *three*  
 Lead, *Metal*  
 Led, *conducted*  
 Leaper, *a Jumper*  
 Leper, *one leperous*  
 Least, *smallest*  
 Left, *for Fear*  
 Legislator, *Law-Giver*  
 Legislature, *Parliament*  
 Lessen, *to make less*  
 Lesson, *in Reading*  
 Lesser, *smaller*  
 Lessor, *that grants a Lease*  
 Liar, *a false Story-Teller*  
 Lier, *in wait*  
 Lyre, *a Harp*  
 Layen, *lain down*  
 Lying, *telling Lies*  
 Lies, *Untruths*  
 Lice, *Vermin*  
 Limb, *Leg or Arm*  
 Limn, *to paint*  
 Limber, *pliant*  
 Limner, *Painter*  
 Line, *Length*  
 Loin, *of Veal*  
 Lo, *behold*  
 Low, *mean, humble*  
 Loth, *unwilling*  
 Loath, *to nauseate*



Loose, *slack*  
 Lose, *not win*  
 Loud, *noisy*  
 Lower, *more low*  
 Lowr, *to frown*

## M

Made, *finished*  
 Maid, *a Virgin*  
 Main, *chief*  
 Mane, *of a Horse*  
 Mail, *Armour*  
 Male, *he, or him*  
 Manner, *Custom*  
 Manor, *Lordship*  
 Mare, *She-Horse*  
 Mayor, *of a Town*  
 Marsh, *watry Grounds*  
 Mash, *to mince*  
 Marshal, *Head General*  
 Martial, *warlike*  
 Marten, *a Bird*  
 Martin, *a Man's Name*  
 Mary, *a Woman's Name*  
 Marry, *to wed*  
 Maul, *to beat soundly*  
 Moll, *Mary*  
 Mead, *Meadow*  
 Mede, *Midianite*  
 Mean, *of small Value*  
 Mien, *Behaviour*  
 Meat, *Flesh*  
 Mete, *to measure*  
 Medal, *a Coin*  
 Meddle, *to interfere*  
 Medlar, *a Fruit*  
 Medler, *a Busy Body*  
 Melt, *to make liquid*  
 Milt, *Roe of a Fish*  
 Message, *Errand*  
 Messuage, *House*  
 Metal, *Gold, Silver, &c.*  
 Mettle, *Vigour*  
 Mews, *as a Cat*  
 Muse, *to think*  
 Might, *Power*  
 Mite, *in Cheese*

Mighty, *powerful*  
 Mity, *full of Mites*  
 Moiety, *Half*  
 Mile, *8 Furlongs*  
 Moil, *Labour*  
 Moan, *Lamentation*  
 Mown, *cut down*  
 Moat, *a Ditch*  
 Mote, *an Atom*  
 Moor, *a Fen, or Mass*  
 More, *in Quantity*  
 Mower, *that mows*  
 Morning, *before Noon*  
 Mourning, *lamenting*  
 Muscle, *a Shell Fish*  
 Muzzle, *to tie the Mouth*  
 Muslin, *fine Linen*  
 Muzzling, *tying the Mouth*

## N

Naught, *bad*  
 Nought, *Nothing*  
 Nay, *denying*  
 Neigh, *as a Horse*  
 Near, *nigh*  
 Ne'er, *never*  
 Neither, *of the two*  
 Nether, *lower*  
 None, *not any*  
 Nun, *a religious Maid*

## O

Oar, *to row with*  
 O'er, *over*  
 Ore, *uncast Metal*  
 Of, *belonging to*  
 Off, *distant, or from*  
 Oh, *alas*  
 Owe, *indebted*  
 One, *in Number*  
 Own, *acknowledge*  
 Order, *Rank*  
 Ordure, *Dung*

## P

Pail, *for Water*  
 Pale, *wan or white*  
 Pain, *Torment*  
 Pane, *of Glass*

Pair, *two*  
 Pare, *to cut or chip*  
 Pear, *a Fruit*  
 Palate, *Taste, Relish*  
 Pallet, *a Painter's Colour Board*  
 Pall, *Funeral Cloth*  
 Paul, *a Man's Name*  
 Poll, *Mary*  
 Parasite, *a Flatterer*  
 Parricide, *Parent-Killer*  
 Parcel, *small Bundle*  
 Partial, *biased*  
 Person, *he or she*  
 Parson, *a Priest*  
 Paschal, *of Easter*  
 Pasquil, *Italian Lampoon*  
 Pastor, *a Minister*  
 Pasture, *Grazing Land*  
 Patience, *Mildness*  
 Patients, *sick People*  
 Patron, *Protector*  
 Pattern, *Copy*  
 Pause, *a Stop*  
 Paws, *of a Bear*  
 Peace, *Quietness*  
 Peas, *Pulse*  
 Piece, *a Part*  
 Peal, *in ringing*  
 Peel, *to strip off*  
 Peer, *Nobleman*  
 Pier, *of a Bridge*  
 Penitence, *Repentance*  
 Peter, *a Man's Name*  
 Petre, *Salt-Petre*  
 Pick, *chuse*  
 Pique, *a Grudge*  
 Pies, *Pasty*  
 Poise, *to balance*  
 Pilate, *a Judge*  
 Pilot, *a Guide at Sea,*  
 Pillar, *round Column*  
 Pillow, *to lay the Head on.*  
 Pint, *half a Quart*  
 Point, *the sharp End*  
 Pistol, *small Gun*  
 Pistole, *a Spanish Coin.*

Place, *to set in order*  
 Plaice, *a Kind of Fish*  
 Plait, *a Fold*  
 Plate, *Silver*  
 Pleas, *Excuse*  
 Please, *to satisfy*  
 Poesy, *Poetry*  
 Posy, *a Noddy*  
 Pole, *a long Stick*  
 Poll, *head Vote*  
 Poor, *needy*  
 Pore, *to look close*  
 Poplar, *a Tree*  
 Popular, *lov'd by the People*  
 Porcelain, *China Ware*  
 Purslain, *an Herb*  
 Pour, *down*  
 Power, *Might*  
 Practice, *Exercise*  
 Practise, *to profess, to study*  
 Praise, *Commendation*  
 Prays, *intreateth*  
 Pray, *to beseech*  
 Prey, *a Booty*  
 Precedent, *an Example*  
 President, *a Governor*  
 Presence, *comely*  
 Presents, *Gifts*  
 Princes, *King's Sons*  
 Princess, *King's Daughter*  
 Principal, *Chief*  
 Principle, *first Cause*  
 Profit, *Gain*  
 Prophet, *an inspired Person.*  
 Prophecy, *foretelling*  
 Prophesy, *to foretell*  
 Proud, *haughty,*  
 Prude, *a precise Woman.*

Q

Quarry, *a Stone Pit*  
 Query, *a Question*  
 Querry, *a Groom*  
 Quaver, *to shake a Note.*  
 Quiver, *for Arrows*  
 Quean, *a Harlot*  
 Queen, *King's Wife*

## R

Race, *running*  
 Raze, *demolish*  
 Raddish, *Garden Root*  
 Reddish, *inclining to Red*  
 Rain, *Water*  
 Reign, *to rule*  
 Rein, *of a Bridle*  
 Wren, *a small Bird*  
 Raife, *to lift up*  
 Rays, *Beams of Light*  
 Raisin, *dried Grape*  
 Reason, *Argument*  
 Rare, *Choice*  
 Rear, *to erect*  
 Read, *to read*  
 Reed, *a Rush*  
 Red, *a Colour*  
 Read, *to read a Book*  
 Regimen, *Diet*  
 Regiment, *of Soldiers*  
 Relick, *Remainder*  
 Relict, *a Widow*  
 Rest, *Ease*  
 Wrest, *to force*  
 Rheum, *Spittle*  
 Rome, *in Italy*  
 Room, *Chamber*  
 Rhyme, *Verse*  
 Rice, *Indian Corn*  
 Rise, *Advancement*  
 Rie, *a Kind of Grain*  
 Rye, *a Town in Sussex*  
 Wry, *crooked*  
 Rigger, *that rigs, or fits out*  
 Rigour, *Severity*  
 Ring, *Circle*  
 Wring, *to twist*  
 Right, *just, true*  
 Rite, *a Ceremony*  
 Wright, *a Surname*  
 Write, *to write a Letter*  
 Rhode, *an Island*  
 Road, *Highway*  
 Rode, *did ride*  
 Row'd, *did row*

Roe, *Deer*  
 Row, *Rank*  
 Rote, *without Book*  
 Wrote, *did write*  
 Ruff, *Neckcloth*  
 Rough, *uneven*  
 Rung, *did ring*  
 Wrung, *twisted*

## S

Sail, *of a Ship*  
 Sale, *selling*  
 Sage, *wife*  
 Sedge, *Shear-Grass*  
 Scent, *a Smell*  
 Sent, *ordered away*  
 Sense, *Understanding*  
 Since, *afterwards*  
 Saver, *that saves*  
 Saviour, *Deliverer*  
 Savour, *Taste*  
 Say, *speak*  
 Sey, *Sort of Cloth*  
 Scene, *Front of a Theatre*  
 Seen, *beheld*  
 Sea, *Ocean*  
 See, *beheld*  
 Seal, *an Impression*  
 Zeal, *ardent Affection*  
 Sealing, *a Letter*  
 Cieling, *of a Room*  
 Seam, *adjoining*  
 Seem, *to pretend*  
 Seas, *the Waters*  
 Sees, *doth see*  
 Seize, *lay hold of*  
 Season, *proper Time*  
 Seizing, *taking Possession*  
 Sect, *Parties in Religion*  
 Sex, *Male and Female*  
 Seignior, *Grand Turk*  
 Senior, *Elder*  
 Sew, *with a Needle*  
 Sue, *to intreat*  
 Shear, *to clip*  
 Sheer, *to go off*



Shire, a County  
 Sheep, Mutton  
 Ship, that sails  
 Shew, make appear  
 Shoe, for the Foot  
 Shoar, a Prop  
 Shore, Sea Coast  
 Shower, hasty Rain  
 Shone, did shine  
 Shown, made appear  
 Sine, a Line  
 Sign, a Token  
 Sink, a Kennel  
 Cinque, Five  
 Sleight, Dexterity  
 Slight, to despise  
 Sloe, wild Plum  
 Slough, miry Place  
 Slow, not speedy  
 So, thus  
 Sow, the Land  
 Sole, of the Foot  
 Soul, Spirit  
 Soar, to mount upwards  
 Sore, an Ulcer  
 Sower, that sows  
 Some, Part  
 Sum, the whole  
 Son, Male Child  
 Sin, Fountain of Life  
 Soon, quickly  
 Swoon, to faint  
 Stair, Step  
 Stare, to look earnestly  
 Sead, Place  
 Seed, a Horse  
 Seel, to pilfer  
 Steel, hardened Iron  
 Straight, direct  
 Strait, narrow  
 Succour, Help  
 Sucker, a Twig  
 Sute, to fit  
 Suit, at Law  
 Suitor, a Petitioner  
 Suture, a Seam  
 Surplice, a white Robe ]

Surplus, over and above  
 T  
 Tacks, small Nails  
 Tax, Tribute, Duty  
 Tail, the End  
 Tale, a Story  
 Talents, good Parts  
 Talons, Claws  
 Tame, gentle  
 Thame, a Town's Name  
 Tares, among Wheat  
 Tears, from the Eyes  
 Team, Set of Horses  
 Teem, with Child  
 Tenour, Intent  
 Tenure, Occupation  
 Than, in Comparison  
 Then, that Time  
 The, an Article  
 Thee, Thou  
 Their, belonging to them  
 There, that Place  
 Threw, did throw  
 Through, by Means of  
 Throne, Chair of State  
 Thrown, hurled  
 Thyme, Garden Herb  
 Time, Leisure  
 Tide, Flux of the Sea  
 Ty'd, made fast  
 Tie, to fasten  
 Toy, a Play Thing  
 Ties, doth tie  
 Toise, a Fathom  
 Tile, on a House  
 Toil, Labour  
 Title, of Honour  
 Tittle, Point, Joint  
 To, unto  
 Toe, Part of the Foot  
 Tow, Hemp or Flax  
 Too, also  
 Two, a Couple  
 Told, reported  
 Toll'd, did toll a Bell  
 Tongs, for the Fire

Tongues

Tongues, Languages  
 Tour, a Tour  
 Tower, lofty Building  
 Treaties, Conventions  
 Treatise, Discourse

## V

Vale, a Valley  
 Veil, a Covering  
 Vain, foolish  
 Vane, a Weather Cook  
 Vein, a Blood Vessel  
 Valley, a Dale  
 Value, Worth  
 Vial, small Bottle  
 Violin, a Fiddle  
 Vice Wickedness  
 Vise, a Screw  
 Voice Sound

## W

Wade, to go in the Water  
 Weigh'd, in the Balance  
 Wain, a Cart or Waggon  
 Wane, to decrease  
 Wait, to tarry  
 Weight, for Scales  
 Wheal, a Mark  
 Whale, a Fish  
 Wheel, of a Cart  
 Ware, Merchandise  
 Wear, to put on  
 Were, was  
 Where, at what Place

Way, Road  
 Weight, counterpoise  
 Wey, 40 Bushels  
 Whey, of Milk and Runnet  
 Week, seven Days  
 Weak, faint  
 Weal, Wealth, Good  
 Veal, Calf's Flesh  
 Weather, fine or foul Day  
 Whether, which  
 Whither, to what Place  
 Wither, to decay  
 Which, this or that  
 Witch, Sorceress  
 Vile, base  
 Wile, a Trick  
 While, in the mean Time  
 Whist, Silence  
 Wist, knew  
 White, a Colour  
 Wight, an Island  
 Who, what Person  
 Woe, or Wo, Sorrow  
 Ho, a sudden Exclamation  
 Wood, small Timber  
 Wou'd, was willing  
 Won, did win  
 One, in Number

## Y

Yew, a Tree  
 You, yourself  
 Ewe, a Sheep

## T A B L E XX.

*Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.*

Absent	pronounced differently when we say	To absent	A Minute	pronounced differently when we say	Minute
An A'ttribute		To attribute	An Object		To object
August		August	A Present		To present
A Collect		To collect	A Project		To project
A Compact		To compact	A Rebel		To Rebel
A Compound		To compound	A Record		To record
The Confines		He confines	Refuse		To refuse
A Conduct		To conduct	A Subject		To subject
A Desert		To desert	A Torment		To torment
A Ferment		To ferment	An Unit		To unite
Frequent		To frequent			

## T A B L E

T A B L E XXI.

*A Dialogue between MASTER and SCHOLAR, concerning the Stops and Marks made Use of in Reading and Writing.*

N. B. This also may be set by Way of Task, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. *HOW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?*

Scholar. There are Six, viz. a Comma, a Colon, a Semicolon, a Period, or full Stop, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration.

M. *Please to tell me how they are made?*

S. A Comma, is mark'd or made thus ( , ) a Colon, thus ( : ) a Semicolon thus ( ; ) a Period, or full Stop, thus ( . ) a Note of Interrogation, thus ( ? ) and a Note of Admiration, thus ( ! ).

M. *Pray tell me their Use in Reading?*

S. A Comma, ( , ) is the shortest of all Stops, and serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense, *As thus,*

I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Power, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in *Christ Jesus* our Lord, *Rom. v. 28. 29.*

M. *Pray what is the Use of a Colon?*

S. A Colon ( : ) parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; tho' at the same Time, it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow.

M. *Pray give me an Example?*

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy that minds his Book: Learning, and good Education, are better than Riches.

M. *What is the Use of a Semicolon?*

S. A Semicolon ( ; ) serves also to part Sentences; and is often used when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different End.

M. *Give me an Example?*

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger. *Proverbs xv. 1.* Or thus, I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of this you have been at Play.

M. *What is the Use of a Period?*

S. A Period ( . ) is a full Stop, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence. *As thus,*



Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B. Always remember (in your Writing) that after a Period, Note of Interrogation and Admiration, you must begin the next Word with a great or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see every Sentence begins with a great Letter.

M. What is a Note of Interrogation and its Use?

S. A Note of Interrogation ( ? ) is always set at the End of any Question that is asked; as thus: Who made you? How old are you? What's the Matter? &c.

M. What is a Note of Admiration and its Use?

S. A Note of Admiration ( ! ) is placed after such Words or Expressions as are surprizing, wonderful, or transporting; thus; Oh! Alas! Surprizing! Or thus: O the Depth, both of the Wisdom, and Knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

M. How long am I to pause or stop in Reading, when I meet with these several Points?

S. You are to stop at a Comma, till you can tell one; at a Semicolon, till you can tell one, two; at a Colon, till you can tell three; and at a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration, till you can tell six.

## TABLE XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Use.

Master. WHAT other Marks are there?

Scholar. There are twelve, as follow.

An Apostrophe or Comma	'	An Index	☞
An Asterisk	*	An Obelisk	†
A Caret	^	A Paragraph	¶
Crotchets	[ ]	A Parenthesis	( )
An Ellipsis or Eclipse	—	A Quotation	“ ”
A Hyphen	-	A Section	§

M. What is the Use of an Apostrophe?

S. It is used when a Letter is omitted: Thus, say'd, judg'd, signifies saved, judged, only they are pronounced with one Syllable. An Apostrophe, also placed before an s at the End of a Word, serves to express a Sentence much shorter and better: Thus, Solomon's Wisdom, is the same as the Wisdom of Solomon: So that you see it supplies the Place of the and of. Thus, St. Mary's Parish, signifies the Parish of St. Mary.

Tho' it is customary with some to write The Parish of St. Mary's, the Hospital of St. Luke's, yet it is not good English.

M. What do you mean by an Asterisk, and what is its Use?

S. An Asterisk, or Star, ( \* ) is used to refer to some Note in the Margin of a Book: When there are several of them

together, thus (\*\*\*\*) they denote that something is left out, that the Author does not chuse to insert at full Length.

M. *What is the Use of a Caret?*

S. A *Caret* (A) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come

in; thus, God <sup>punish</sup> will the Wicked, should be God will punish the Wicked.

M. *What are the Use of Crotchets?*

S. *Crotchets* [ ], like *Parenthesis*, serve only to explain a Word or Thing more fully: As thus, He wrote a Treatise of [or concerning] the Globes.

M. *What is the Use of an Ellipsis?*

S. *Ellipsis* (——) is used when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus:——That I may recover my Strength, Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. *When is a Hyphen used?*

S. A *Hyphen* is used in compound Words, in order to couple them together: Or, when two Names or Things have a *Hyphen* between them, they then become but one Word. Thus, *Coachmaker*, *Schoolmaster*, &c. are often wrote *Coachmaker*, *School-master*, &c.

M. *What is the Use of an Index?*

S. An *Index* or *Hand*, thus (☞) points to some remarkable Thing or Passage in an Author.

M. *What is the Use of an Obelisk?*

S. An *Obelisk* or *Dagger* (†), is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers you to the Margin of the Book for further Instruction. Or it is often used against some obsolete Word or Sentence.

M. *What do you mean by a Paragraph?*

S. A *Paragraph* (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other *Paragraph* is made till the Sense of the first is fully treated of. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the Old and New Testament.

M. *What is the Use of a Parenthesis?*

S. A *Parenthesis* ( ) serves to explain or give a fuller Sense and Meaning to any Thing; and yet so that the Sentence itself will always read full as well, and sometimes better without it; and therefore the Words included in it should be read with a lower Tone of Voice: As thus, I know that in me (that is in my Flesh) dwells no good Thing. Or it serves to affirm more positively: thus: The Word of God says, (and I know it is true) that the Wicked shall perish for ever. Or it

is used in Exceptions; as thus, *I give all I have (except my Watch) to Alexander.*

M. *What is a Quotation?*

S. It is a Thing or Subject borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word*; and then the Author that borrows it, puts, or should put, two *Commas* made backwards; thus ("), to let the Reader know 'tis not his own Words or Opinion only.

M. *What is the Use of a Section?*

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the Head, or Beginning of some other Subject, or new Discourse: It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers to the Proof of it in the *Margin*; the same as the *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. *Are there all the Marks?*

S. There is another, called by some a *Brace*, and by others a *Circumflex*, and is made thus }

M. *Pray what is its Use?*

S. It serves to *bind, link, or circumflex* several Things together. It is often used in *Poetry* to tie or link three Lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend;  
My God, my Father, and my Friend;  
Do not forsake me in the End.

## T A B L E XXIII.

*Of the Letters of the English Alphabet, with some Remarks on the different Pronunciations of Vowels and Consonants.*

### 1. Of Vowels.

Master. **W**HAT is the Alphabet?

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the Letters of a Language placed in their due Order; and in the English Tongue is vulgarly called the Cross Row.

M. *How many Letters are there in the English Alphabet?*

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two Names, *viz.* Vowels and Consonants.

M. *How many Vowels are there?*

S. Six, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, and y.

M. *How many Consonants are there?*

S. Twenty-one, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

M. *What*



M. *What is the Use of Vowels ?*

S. To form proper Words ; for there can be no Word without a Vowel.

M. *How is it that y is called both Vowel and Consonant ?*

S. Y is a Vowel in all Words, except in such Words or Syllables as begin with y, and then it is a Consonant.

*Of double Vowels called Diphthongs, &c.*

M. *What do you call a double Vowel ?*

S. The Meeting of two Vowels together in one Word, viz. oo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. &c. are called Diphthongs.

M. *What are the proper Diphthongs ?*


S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded ; as ai in Bait ; ei, in Reign ; oo, in good ; ou, in Bound, &c.

M. *What are the improper Diphthongs ?*

S. They are such Words in which but one of the Vowels is sounded ; thus a in Bread, Dead, &c. o in Feoffe, People, &c. u in built, guilt, are not sounded.

M. *What do you mean by a Triphthong ?*

S. Triphthongs are such Words or Syllables as have three Vowels following each other ; as eau in Beauty, ieu in adieu, Lieu, the two first of which lose their Sound.

 Most of our Triphthongs being deriv'd from the French Language, retain their own Sound, as Beau is Bo, and Lieutenant is pronounced Lifenant, &c.

### Of Consonants.

#### 1. Of the Consonant (C).

M. *How is the Consonant C sounded ?*

S. It sounds hard like k, before the Vowels a, o, and u, viz. can, cope, curl, &c. but it sounds soft like s before e, i, or y, as ci, cit, cite, also Cedar, cellar, Centry, Cinder, Cistern, and Cypher, are all pronounced si, sit, site, Sedar, Seller, &c.

N. B. Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule ; for c sounds like k in Aceldama, Cenchrea, &c.

#### 2. Of (Ch).

M. *When is ch sounded like k ?*

S. In proper Names of Men and Places : Achan (is pronounced Akan) Achish, Baruch, Enoch, &c.

N. B. The Words, Arch, Archbishop, Cherubims, &c. are Exceptions to this Rule ; but ch before a Vowel is like k, viz. Archangel, is Achangel.

M. *Is not ch sometimes sounded like qu ?*

S. Yes; for *Choir* and *Choirister*, are pronounced like *Quire*, and *Quirister*.

M. Is not *ch* sounded like *th*?

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, *Capuchin*, *Shampaign*, *Chevalier*, *Machine*, are pronounced *Capucheen*, *Shampaign*, *Shewalzer*, and *Masheen*, &c.

### 3. Of (G) (Gh) (Gn) and (Ph).

M. How is the Letter *g* sounded?

S. *G* before *e* and *i* has the same Sound as the long *j* (or *ja*); thus *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *Jem*, *Jender*, &c.

N. B. *Gilbert*, and some other proper Names and Places, are Exceptions to this Rule.

M. How is *gh* sounded?

S. Sometimes like *g* only, as in *Ghost*, *Gherkins*, &c. sometimes they sound like *ff*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words they have no Sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *figh*, &c.

N. B. *G* is not sounded in *gnash*, *Gnat*, *gnaw*, *Gnomon*, nor in *Bagnic*, *Seraglio*, &c. for these Words are pronounced *Nash*, *Nat*, *Naw*, *Nomon*, &c.

M. How is *gn* sounded?

S. Words ending in *gn* sound like *ne*; as in *Sign*, *benign*, which are pronounced *Sine*, *benine*.

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. *Ph* in general sounds like *f*; as in *Phantom*, *Philip*, *Phrensy*, and being joined with *th*, they all lose their Sound; thus *Phibisick* is not only pronounced, but spelt *Tisick*, or *Tisic*.

### 4. Of (S) (Sc) and (Sch)

M. Does not *s* often sound like *z*?

S. Yes; as in *Glasier*, *Miser*, *wiser*, &c. and sometimes it has no Sound at all; as *Isle*, *Liste*, *Carlisle*, *Viscount*, &c. are pronounced *Ile*, *Lile*, *Carlile*, *Vicount*, &c.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* come before *e* or *i*, one of them lose their Sound; as in *Scepter*, *Science*, *Scion*, &c. but before *a*, *o*, and *u*, *c* sounds like *k*; as in *Scalp*, *scald*, *Scull*, &c.

M. How is *sch* sounded?

S. Like *sc* or *sk*; as in *Scholar*, *School*, &c. and in some Words both *c* and *b* are mute; as in *Schedule*, *Schism*, &c. which are pronounced *Sedule*, and *Sism*.

### 5. Of (Ci) (Sci) and (Ti)

M. Have *ci*, *sci*, and *ti*, always their natural Sound?

S. No; for they all sound like *phi*, before *e* in particular; but *ci* and *ti* sound also like *phi* before *a*: Thus, *vicious*, *denacious*, &c. are pronounced *wishtious*, *tenastious*; *Conscient*, *Conscious*,

Conscious, &c. are pronounced *Conscience*, *Conscious*, &c. and Motion, Oration, are sounded like *Moshun*, *Orashun*, &c. &c. so also partial, special, &c. are pronounced *parshial*, *speshial*, &c.

6. Of (Xi).

M. How is xi pronounced?

S. The *x* is sounded like *k* or *ks* in the first Syllable, and like *shi* in the second: Thus *Anxiety*, *anxious*, &c. are pronounced *Anksiety*, *ankshious*, &c.

Of the Vowel and Consonant (*i j*) and the Vowel and Consonant (*u v*).

M. What is the Difference between these two Letters *i* and *j*?

S. More than many Persons are aware of. for they differ as much as any two Letters, and have no Relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the two Letters *u* and *v*.

M. But how may I know when I am to use them in their proper Places?

S. By calling *j*, *ja*, and by calling *v*, *vee*; and then whenever, *ja* or *vee* will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be *i* or *u*.

M. Give me an Example?

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John*, *Joseph*, *Jewel*, &c. I spell them with a long *J* (or *Ja*) because *Ja* will spell them; but when you are to write or spell *Isaac* or *Iron*, then use *i*, because *J* won't sound before the Consonants *r* or *s*, &c. Thus it is with *V* for *Venture*, *Value*, &c. must have *v*. before them; but *under*, *uphold*, &c. cannot have *v*, for it would be ridiculous to write, *uphold*, *uphold*, and as wrong to write *Value*, *Ualue*, &c. &c.

N. B. That *i* and *u* go before Consonants, but *j* and *v* before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.

PART II.

An easy Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer: Designed for the Use of Schools, and such adult Persons as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the English Tongue.

Let all the foreign Tongues alone,  
Till you can read and spell your own.

(T) TABLE I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master.

WHAT do you mean by Grammar?

Scholar.

Grammar signifies the Art of Speaking



*Speaking and Writing our native Language aright, and according to Rule.*

M. *What do you mean by Parts of Speech?*

S. They are the proper *Divisions* or *Parts*, into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and some Languages have more than others.

M. *How many Parts of Speech are there in the English Tongue?*

S. Nine.

M. *What are they called?*

S. *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

M. *Has every Language nine Parts of Speech?*

S. No: The *Latin* has but eight, it having no *Article*.

M. *But is not the Name of any of those Parts of Speech the same in every Language?*

S. Yes: A *Noun* or a *Verb* in *English*, is a *Noun* or a *Verb* in the *Latin Tongue*, and in all others.

## TABLE II.

### *Of the ARTICLES A and The.*

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by an Article?

Scholar. An *Article* is a small Word, placed before a *Noun*, in order to express more fully the Nature and Signification of it; as, *A Man, A Horse, A Tree, A Book, &c.*

M. *How many Articles are there?*

S. Two; the *Article A* or *An*, and the *Article The*; both which have a different Use and Signification.

M. *What is the Use of the Article A or An?*

S. The *Article A* or *An*, is used to express the same; only *A* is used before a Consonant, and *An* before a Vowel. Thus we say, *A Man, A Book, &c.* but we write or say, *An Eye, An Ear.*

N. B. When the *Article* comes before *H*, then either *A* or *An* may be used as, *A Horse, A Hand, A Habit, or An Horse, An Hand, An Habit* But we always write *An Hour*, which is pronounced *An our*.

M. *How is the Article The used?*

S. This *Article* shews the Identity or Reality of a Thing itself; as, *The King, The Church, &c.* signifies, that very *King* and *Church* we are then speaking of.

N. B. There is this Difference between the *Articles*; *A* or *An*, signifies One, or any one; as thus, Give me a Knife, or an Apple, is, Give me One Knife, or any Knife, or Apple; but when we say, Give me the Knife, or the Apple, it means that very Knife or Apple, that I point to, or am then, or had been speaking of.

TABLE III.

Of Nouns.

Master. **W**HAT is a Noun?

Scholar. A Noun is the Name of the Thing itself; that is, every Thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived, is a Noun.

M. How many Nouns are there?

S. Two, A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective, (pronounced *Adjective*).

M. How may I know a Noun Substantive from a Noun Adjective?

S. A Noun Substantive (as was said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing; as, *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Fork, Needle, Pin, &c.* are Substantives. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are Substantives; as, *Joy, Sorrow, Life, Death, Time, Eternity, &c.*

M. Are there but one Sort of Noun Substantives?

S. Yes; there are two Sorts, Noun Substantives proper and common.

M. What is a proper Substantive?

S. Proper Names, Places, &c. as, *Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c.* are Substantives proper; for *John* and *Mary* is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is *London* the Name of every City.

M. Very well; and pray what is a Substantive common?

S. The Name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality; thus; *Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c.* for a *Man* is called a *Man*, be he small or great; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be he good or bad; a *City*, a *City*, be it small or large; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, &c.

Of Noun Adjectives.

M. What is a Noun Adjective?

S. Noun Adjectives serve to express the Nature, Manner, and Quality of Noun Substantives; as *good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c.* are Adjectives; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, and then the Sense is complete. Thus, a *good Boy*, a *bad Man*, a *great House*, a *black Coat*, a *red Gown*. Here you see, *good, bad, great, black, and red*, are all Adjectives; and *Boy, Man, House, Coat and Gown*, are the Substantives.

M. Please to name me a few more Adjectives?

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following Words, *rude, wicked, barbarous, confident, dextrous, furious, eternal,*

*eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, ever-lasting, sanctifying, &c. &c. &c. have no full Meaning, till joined with Substantives; but when we say, A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous Wretch: A dextrous Fellow: A furious Dog: An eternal, ever-lasting Being, &c. we have then a just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.*

M. Does not the Article *The* sometimes accompany Adjectives?

S. Yes; and then they often become *Substantives* in Sense and Meaning, and are wrote with a capital Letter: Thus, *God* rewards the Righteous, and punishes the Wicked, Or, thus, *Constantine* the Great; *George* the Renowned; means *Constantine* the great Emperor, and *George* the renowned King.

N. B. When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash, the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive; thus, a Malt-Lost, A Wheat-Barn, a Barley-Chamber.

### Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the Comparison of Adjectives?

S. The comparing of Words or Things together, whereby we see one is good, another better, and another best of all. Also, high, higher, highest and wise, wiser, wisest, &c.

M. Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. Three: the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. What is the *Positive Degree*?

S. The *Positive Degree* is the *Adjective*, or Thing itself, without being compared with any other; as, (in the foregoing Words) good, high, and wise, are *Positive Adjectives*; because they affirm Things to be so.

M. What is the *Comparative Degree*?

S. The *Comparative Degree* is known by being compared with the *Positive*: Thus, better, higher, and wiser, (in the foregoing Words) are called *Comparative Adjectives*.

M. How may I know the *Superlative Degree*?

S. The *Superlative* generally ends in *est*; or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus, in the foregoing Words, best, highest, and wisest, are *Superlatives*.

M. Give me an Example at large?

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, Tommy, Sammy, and Charly; I say,

Tommy is a good Boy;

Sammy is better;

But Charly is the best of all;

} positive  
} comparative  
} superlative.

Tommy



Or, thus:

Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age;

Sammy is taller;

But Charly is the tallest;

positive

comparative

superlative

M. Are there never but three Degrees of Comparison?

S. Yes; but then two of them belong to the Comparative.

M. Pray give me an Instance?

S. Some irregular Adjectives have four Degrees. Thus, the Word *little*, when compared, becomes *little*, *less*, *lesser*, and *least*: That is, *little* is positive; *less* is comparative; *lesser*, is also comparative in a higher Degree; and *least* is superlative; being least of all.

M. Are the Comparative and Superlative known only by ending in *er* or *est*;

S. Yes; they are known by the Words *more* and *most*; for *more* before the Positive makes the Comparative; as *more high* is the same as *higher*; and *most* before the Positive makes the Superlative; as *most high* is the same as *highest*.

N. B. The Word *more* is never used before the Comparative, nor the Word *most* before the Superlative; for *more higher* is more *more high*; and *most highest* is *most most high*, which is not true Grammar.

There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the most highest; that is, the most, most high God; which is but a dutiful and reasonable Appellation for such a BEING. See Psalm ix. v. 2. and xii. v. 6.

### Of the NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two, the Singular and Plural.

M. How are they used?

S. The singular Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the Plural, when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say *Men*, *Trees*, *Books*, &c.

M. How do Words that end in *f* or *fe* make their Plurals?

S. By changing *f*, or *fe*, into *ve*. Thus, *Calf*, *Half*, will be *Calves*, *Halves*, and *Life*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

M. Do all Words make their Plurals according to these Rules?

S. No; for *Man* in the Singular, becomes *Men* in the Plural; *Moufe*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth*, is *Teeth*, &c.

M. Pray is a Flock or a Multitude, a plural or a singular Number?

S. The singular Number.

M. How can that be, since a Flock, or a Multitude, consists of many Hundreds or Thousands?

S. No Matter how many they consist of; for it is but *one Flock*, or *one Multitude*.

M. *Very well; but pray have all Nouns the plural and singular Numbers?*

S. No, Sir; for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns, as *England, France, Spain, London, York, &c.* as also *Justice, Mercy, Truth; &c.* have no *Plural*: And *Sheep, Deer, Fern, Swine, Ashes, Bellows, Tongs, &c.* are alike both in *Singular* and *Plural*.

#### Of CASE.

M. *What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?*

S. The different Termination, or ending of a *Noun* in the *Latin Tongue*, or indeed *Languages* in general.

M. *You say in the Latin, and in other Tongues in general; pray is it not the same in the English Languages?*

S. No; for the *Latin, &c.* have six *Cases*, but the *English* no more than one.

M. *Pray let me know the Names of the Cases in Latin?*

S. They are called the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*, and in *Latin*, are known by the different Endings of the Word.

As *Deus*

*Dei*

*Deo, &c.*

} which is }

*God*

*of God*

*to God, &c.*

M. *You say the English Tongue has but one Case; pray which is that?*

S. The *Genitive*.

M. *Pray how is that made or known in English?*

S. By the Word *of*, or by putting *s* to the *singular Number*, or Word itself, with an *Apostrophe*, or *Comma* over it: Thus, *God's Glory*, the *King's Right*, *John's House*, the *Master's Book*, are the same as the *Glory of God*, the *Right of the King*, the *House of John*, and the *Book of the Master, &c. &c.*

M. *As the English have but one Case, pray how do they express Things to supply all other Cases?*

S. They do it by the Help of these little Words, *of, to, from, which, by, &c.* as the *Cathedral of Canterbury; I gave a Book to Peter; they came from France, &c.*

#### Of the GENDER.

M. *What do you mean by Gender?*

S. *Gender* is the Distinction of *Noun Substantives*, according to the *Sex*, and shews the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. *How many Genders are there?*

S. Three; the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

M. *How*

M. *How are these three Genders known or distinguished?*

S. By these Words, *He, She, and It.* *He* is the *Male* or *Masculine* Gender. *She* is the *Female*, or *feminine* Gender, and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male*, or *Female*, and sometimes both; for we say of the *Sun*, *He is a glorious Body*; and we say also *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or *Ship*, we say *She*, and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

M. *Are there no other Words to distinguish the Genders?*

S. Yes, for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter* of itself: A *Boy* is a *Male*, and a *Girl* a *Female*; but when a *Child* cries, we say, it cries, without Regard to *Sex* or *Gender*.

T A B L E IV.  
Of PRONOUNS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Pronoun?

Scholar. *Pronouns* are Words that supply the Place of *Nouns*, and save a repeating of them twice over.

M. *Pray name some of the Pronoun Substantives?*

S. They are these, *I, thou, thee, (or you), he she, it*; whose *Plurals* are *we, yet, (or you), and they*.

M. *Which are the Pronoun Adjectives?*

S. *My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, whose, which, what, this, that, same, him self, it-self, her-self, your self, them selves*, &c.

M. *How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?*

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*, as follows, viz.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>I, is the 1st Person</i>	Singular.	<i>We, the 1st Person</i>	Plural
<i>Thou, thee, or you, the 2d Person</i>		<i>Ye, or you, the 2d Person</i>	
<i>He, she, or it, the 3d Person</i>		<i>They, the 3d Person</i>	

M. *What is the Difference between I and me, he and him, she and her, we and us, they and them?*

S. *I, he, she, we, and they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And *me, him, her, them, and us*, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often end it. Thus *I* went for *him*: *He* came to *me*: *She* followed *him*: *They* both dined with *me*: *I* asked *them* to drink Tea: *We* took a Walk, my Brother came after *us*.

M. *What Difference is there between my or mine, thy or thine, his, her or hers, you or yours, their or theirs?*

S. *My, thy, his, her, your, and their*, are used as *Adjectives*, as, *my Book, his Gloves, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods*. But  
mine,



mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, or theirs, are called *possessive* Pronouns; because they denote Possession, and are used without the Substantive, or else follow it. As, whose Book is this, Mine, (i. e.) it is my Book. Whose Gloves are these? His, hers, ours, yours, theirs, &c.

M. What is the Difference between who, which, and what?

S. Who is used when we speak of Persons only; which is used when we speak both of Persons and Things; and what is mostly used in asking a Question. Thus, the Man *who* commits Murder shall die. This is the Book *which* I bought, or this is the Child *which* I saw. What must I give for this Thing? &c.

M. Are not some Pronouns contracted?

S. Yes, for several Pronouns or Words which signify the same: Thus, we often write or say, hereby for by this, thereby for by that, whereby for by which or what; herein for in this, therein for in that, wherein for in which, or what; hereof for of this, thereof for of that, whereof for of which, or what; herewith for with this, therewith for with that, wherewith for with which or what; whereabouts for about this Place, whereabouts for about that Place, whereabouts for about which or what Place, hereupon for upon this, thereupon for upon that, whereupon for upon which or what.

## T A B L E V.

### Of VERBS.

Master. WHAT is a Verb?

Scholar. A Verb is a Part of Speech that denotes Being, Doing, or Suffering; as I live, I love, I am loved.

M. How are Verbs known in general from other Parts of Speech?

S. They may be known by the Word To going before them; as, to sing, to dance, to fight, to cry, to abhor, to punish, to abominate: As also, to be hot, to be cold, to be burned, to be punished, &c.

M. How many Sorts of Verbs are there?

S. Three, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

M. What do you mean by an active Verb?

S. An Active Verb is a Word that denotes an Action, and in such a Manner, that the Person, or Thing it acts upon, follows the Verb. Thus, I love her, she loves me, we love them.

M. What is a passive Verb?

S. A passive Verb denotes suffering, or the Impressions that Persons or Things receive whether they act or are acted upon; as, John burns, John is burned, &c.

M. Has

M. *Has the English Tongue any passive Verbs?*

S. The English Tongue has no *Passive Verbs*; for it has not a Word that denotes *suffering*.

M. *How then is that Want supplied?*

S. By the Help of these two small Words, *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary* or *helping Verbs*, as you will see by and by.

M. *What is a neuter Verb?*

S. A *neuter Verb* is sometimes *active* and sometimes *passive*; as *I run*, *I am sick*.

M. *Is there no other Sort of Verbs?*

S. There is another, called an *Impersonal Verb*, because it is used without any Distinction of *Sex*, or any of the *personal Pronouns*, and is governed or known by the Word *it*; as, *it rains*, *it hails*, *it snows*, *it is cold*, &c. And when we speak of a *Child*, without considering whether it be a *Boy* or *Girl*, we then say, *it cries*, *it sleeps*, &c. &c.

M. *How many Sorts of Impersonal Verbs are there?*

S. Two; viz. *Active*, as *it snows*, and *Passive*, as *it is cold*.

M. *How many Things belong to Verbs?*

S. Three viz. *Person*, *Mood*, *Time*, or *Tense*.

### Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. *How many Persons belong to a Verb?*

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*.

As  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I, thou, (or you), he, or she, or it, are Singular. \\ We, ye, (or you) and they, are Plural. \end{array} \right.$

M. *How do you name the different Persons?*

S. *I* is called the *first Person Singular*;

*Thou* or *you*, the *second Person Singular*;

*He*, *she*, or *it*, are of the *third Person Singular*.

*We*, is the *first Person Plural*;

*Ye*, or *you*, the *second Person Plural*;

*They*, is the *third Person Plural*.

M. *Does the Verb always remain the same in every Person?*

S. No; it differs from itself in the *second Person singular*, and in the *third Person singular*; but it is the same in all the rest.

M. *Give me an Example of the Verb to love throughout all the Persons.*

The Verb to love runs thus:

First Person	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Singular \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	I love, or do love
Second Person		Thou lovest, or doth love
Third Person		He, or she loveth (loves), or doth love
First Person	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Plural \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	We love, or do love
Second Person		Ye, or you love, or do love
Third Person		They love, or do love

Or suppose the *Verb* to *burn*.

*I burn* ; *thou burnest* ; *he or she burns*.

*We burn* ; *ye or you burn* ; *they burn*.

Here you see the *Verbs* *love* and *burn* remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the *second* and *third* *Person* singular, and then it is *loveth*, *burneth* ; *loveth loves* ; *burneth or burns*.

☞ It is more modern to say or write *loves* and *burns*, rather than *loveth* or *burneth*, as it is shorter, and more agreeable to *Speech* and *Conversation*.

N. B. It is always of the *third* *Person* singular ; as, it *raineth*, *rains*, or *doth rain* ; it *burns*, or *does burn*, &c.

M. How is a *Verb* known from all other *Parts of Speech* ?

S. Those Words are *Verbs* before which you may (with good Sense) place any *personal Pronoun*, or the Word *to* ; as, *I walk*, *he runs*, *we sing*, *they rejoice*, &c. Or otherwise, *to walk*, *to sing*, *to run*, *to rejoice*, are *Verbs*.

### Of M O O D S.

M. What do you mean by a *Mood* ?

S. *Moods* in *Grammar* signify the various Ways of expressing a *Verb*, or *Action* of a *Verb*.

M. How many *Moods* are there in *Grammar* ?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no *Mood* ; but the *Latin*, and several other *Languages*, have six different *Moods*, which they use in the *Formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs* ; in which the *Verb* itself has a different *Termination*, or ending in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense* belonging thereto.

M. What do you call these *Moods* ?

S. They are as follow. 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive* ; and 6. The *Infinitive Mood*.

M. How is the *indicative Mood* known ?

S. The *indicative Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the Thing itself affirmatively ; as, *I run*, *I love*, &c. Or, interrogatively, or by Way of *Question* ; as, *Do I love* ? *Do I run* ? &c.

M. What is the *imperative Mood* ?

S. The *imperative Mood* commands or forbids ; as, *run thou* or *you* ; *let him run*, *run ye*, *let them run*, &c.

M. What do you mean by the *optative Mood* ?

S. The *optative Mood* is known by Expressions desiring or wishing ; as, *I wish I could eat*, *I wish I could enjoy it*, &c.

M. How may I know the *potential Mood* ?

S. The *potential Mood* shews, or sets forth the *Power* of the *Person* or *Thing* acting ; or else the *Want* of such *Power*, and is further expressed or known by the Words *can*, *may*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, or *ought* ; as *I can go in and out* when



when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. How is the conjunctive, subjunctive, or conditional Mood known?

S. The *conjunctive* Mood is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as *if, and, but, &c.* As, I *should* have done it, *if he* and *my Uncle* had consented. John *and* I took a Walk, *and should* have had Pleasure, *but* it rained very hard: Or, *if you could* perform your Promise, I *should* be happy, &c.

M. How shall I know the infinitive Mood?

S. The *infinitive* Mood affirms nothing of the *Verb*, but only expresses the *Verb* itself, with the Word *to* before it; as thus: *to love, to walk, to run, to conquer*; are *Verbs* expressing or shewing the *infinitive* Mood.

M. You said just now, that the English have no Mood; pray how then do they express the different Circumstances of Verbs, relating to Persons in different Tenses or Terms?

S. By certain Words; as *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should, &c.* Thus; the Possibility of any Thing to do, or to be done, is expressed by *can* or *would*; the Liberty or Design of the Speaker or Doer, by *may, or might*; the Inclination, by *will, or would*; and the Necessity of doing a Thing by *must, or ought, shall, or should.*

### Of T E N S E S.

M. What do you mean by Tenses?

S. *Tense* in Grammar signifies the different Times of an Action: That is, the *Tense* shews the Action or Thing we are doing; the Thing or Action not quite done, or the Thing or Action finished or done.

M. Are there then but three Tenses or Times?

S. Strictly speaking there are but three; for all Things are comprehended in the Time past, Time present, or Time to come.

M. But are there no more Tenses or Difference of Times than these three?

S. Yes; these three are divided into six, viz. three Tenses or Times of the imperfect Action or Thing not done; and three Tenses of the perfect Action or Thing really done or finished.

M. Pray tell me how you make six Tenses?

S. There is one present, three preter, and two future Tenses.

M. Tell me their Names?

S. 1. The present Tense. 2. The preter or preter-perfect Tense. 3. The preter-imperfect Tense. 4. The preter-pluperfect Tense. 5. The first future Tense. 6. The second future Tense.

M. How

M. How are these Tenses, or different Times of an Action expressed?

S. The present Tense, or Time of an Action is known by the Words, *do, dost, doth, or doest*, coming before the Verb; as, *I dine, do dine, or am now at Dinner, &c.*

2. The preter perfect Tense, or the present Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *have, hath, hath, or has*; as *I have dined, or have done Dinner, &c.*

3. The preter-imperfect Tense, or the preter Time, of the Action not finished, which is known by the Words, *was, were, did, didst, &c.* as *I was then at Dinner, but had not done, &c.*

4. The preter pluperfect Tense, which shews the preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had, hath, &c.* as *I have dined, or I have quite done Dinner, &c.*

5. The first future Tense signifies the Time of Action not yet done, but will soon be done or finished; and is known by the Words *shall or will*, as, *I shall dine, but shall not then have done*; Or, *I will sing presently, and you shall soon hear me, &c.*

6. The second future Tense speaks of Things, or of the Action that is to be finished or done a great while to come; as, *I shall have dined, and shall then have done*; or, *I shall dine, or, shall have dined hereafter, &c.*

#### Of Regular V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by a regular Verb?

S. All such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their Moods or Tenses are called regular.

M. Name two or three of these regular Verbs?

S. *To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c.* or, *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish, &c.* are regular Verbs.

M. Why do you call Verbs of this Sort regular?

S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons, and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses; as also in the passive Participle, as you will see more plainly hereafter.

M. Give me an Instance of the regular Verb to walk.

S. In the present Tense it runs thus: *I walk, we walk, ye walk, they walk*; and in all Places *walk* is the same.

M. And will it be the same in the other Tenses?

S. The Verb itself will then have a Syllable more in the preter Tense, and in the other Tenses formed from the present. Thus the present Tense is, *I burn, or do burn, I walk, or do walk,*

walk, I sup, or do sup, &c. to which if you add the Syllable [ed] you have the preter Tense, as I burned, or did burn, I supped, or did sup, &c.

M. But pray is [ed] to be added in all regular Verbs of the preter Tense?

S. No; for if the present Tense ends in [e] then adding [d] only, makes the preter; but still it has another Syllable; Thus, I dine, I love, &c. in the present make dined and loved in the preter Tense, except you put the Word did to it, then it is, I dined, or did dine.

### Of Irregular VERBS.

M. What do you call irregular Verbs?

S. All such Verbs as are the very same in the preter, as in the present Tense, or such whose present preter Tense, and passive Participle (or passive Voice) are quite contrary Words, and irregular Verbs.

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs?

S. These Verbs to read, run, fly, give, &c. are irregular Verbs.

M. Why so?

S. Because the preter Tense will not allow of [ed] to retain the same Word; but has quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced: As,

Present Tense, I read, or did read.

Preter Tense, I read, (pronounced red) or did read.

Passive Participle\*, read (pronounced red) I have read.

\* N. B. See more of these under the distinct Head of passive Participle.

M. What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?

S. You see some Verbs are alike in both present and preter Tense; but the Verbs run, fly, give, &c. are quite different in the preter.

Thus in the { I run, } Is in the { I ran, or did run,  
present Tense, { I fly, } preter Tense { I flew, or did fly.  
{ I give, } { I gave, or did give.

### Of neuter VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a neuter Verb?

S. A neuter Verb is by some called an essential Verb, it being absolute in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not who does it; for it has no Noun after it, as an active Verb has.

M. How is a neuter Verb known then?

S. By the Word to being always placed before it; as, to stand, to run, to sup, &c.

M. But you say it has no Noun after it, pray make that appear.

S. The



S. The Word *to* destroys the *Noun*; for we cannot say *to stand* a Thing, or *to run* a Thing; but in an *active Verb* it takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or *Thing*, and then has a *Noun* after it, to make a complete Sentence, as *to stand* in the *Rain*, *to run* a *Race*, &c.

Of the auxiliary or helping V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are such *Verbs* that *help* or *assist* other *Verbs* by being placed before them.

S. The *helping Verbs* are these, *do*, *dost*, *does*, or *doth*, *did*, *didst*, *have*, *hast*, *has*, or *hath*, *had*, *hadst*, *will*, *wilt*, *shall*, *shalt*, *may*, *mayest*, *can*, *canst*, *might*, *mightest*, *would*, *wouldest*, *should*, *shouldest*, *could*, *couldst*, *ought*, *oughtest*, *let*, *am*, *are*, *is*, *was*, *were*, *be*, and *then*.

M. What do you observe in the Use of these helping Verbs?

S. *Have*, *am*, or *be*, are called *perfect helping Verbs*, and the others are called *defective helping Verbs*.

M. Are not *have*, *am*, and *be*, of great Use in the English Tongue?

S. Certainly they are, for they supply the Defect of other *Verbs* and make the Sentence complete, by being joined to them, or going before them; otherwise they would be deficient in the *Preter Tense* and in the *Passive Participle*.

M. Have these helping Verbs any personal Pronouns? Or how, or by what Means, may they be said to be helping Verbs?

S. The *helping Verbs*, *have*, *am*, and *be*, have personal Pronouns: As, *I have*, *I am*; or, *we have*, *ye are*, or *we be*; *they are*, or *they be*, &c.

M. Then *I perceive* are and *be*, may be used the same in the plural, may they not?

S. In general they may; as, *we are honest Men*, is the same as, *we be honest Men*; but not so modern. See Table XI.

M. But are not these helping Verbs used without Pronouns;

S. The Verbs *have* and *be* have often the Word *to* before them; but *am* nor *are* never have, nor yet its plural; for we often say, *to have*, *to be*; or *to have been*, or *to be burned*, &c.

## TABLE VI.

### Of the PARTICIPLES.

Maſterr. **W**HAT is a Participle?  
 Scholar. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from a *Verb*, and ſignifies *being*, *doing*, or *ſuffering*, as a *Verb* does.

M. How

M. How many Participles are there?

S. Only two, viz. the *active* and the *passive* Participle.

M. How is the *active* Participle known?

S. The *active* Participle has *ing*, added to the *Verb* itself : Thus, from the *Verbs* to *love*, to *walk*, to *burn*, to *create*, &c. come the *active* Participles, *loving*, *walking*, *burning*, *creating*, &c.

M. How is the *Passive* Participle formed?

S. In all *regular Verbs* it is no other than the *Verb*, or the *preter Tense* of the *Verb* itself, *done* or *finished*, and ends in *d* or *ed*, as follows :

*Regular Verbs and their Participles, &c.*

Present Tense,      *To love, turn, create, &c.*  
 Preter Tense,      *loved, turned, created, &c.*  
 Passive Participles,      *loved turned, created, &c.*  
 Active Participles,      *loving turning, creating, &c.*

M. Is the *Passive* Participle always so easily known?

S. No ; for in *irregular Verbs* it often ends in *t* or *n*, and is quite different from the *Preter Tense*, as follows :

*Irregular Verbs with their Participles.*

Present Tense,      *To blow, fall, eat, &c.*  
 Preter Tense,      *blew, fell, ate, &c.*  
 Passive Participle      *blown, fallen eaten, &c.*

*More irregular Verbs, to read, &c.*

Present Tense, *I read.*

Preter Tense *I read* (pronounced *read*) or *did read*.

Passive Participle, *read*, viz. *have read*, or *done reading*.

N. B. Here you see the *Verb* itself (*to read*) is not only the same in the *preter Tense*, but also in the *passive Participle*.

M. How is the whole *passive Voice* made?

S. When the *helping Verbs* *have*, *am*, *be*, &c. are joined to the *Participle*, they make up or complete the *passive Voice* ; as *I am loved*, *I am dining*, or *I do dine* ; *I have been dining* ; *we are burned* ; *we have burnt*, &c. &c.

M. Are not some Participles used as *Adjectives*?

S. Yes, often so ; as a *learned Prince*, a *loving Husband*, a *charming Child*, &c.

Here follows a Collection of some *irregular Verbs*, with their *passive Participles*, very necessary to be known in order to speak good English.

Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participle.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participle.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Fly,	flew,	fled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.			flown.
Catch,	catched,	caught.	Go,	went,	gone.
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft or cloven.	Know,	knew	known.
			Lie,	lay,	lain.

Present Tense	preter Tense	passive Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense	passive Participles.
Do,	did,	done.	Lay,	laid,	lain.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Ride,	rid,	rode.
Feed,	fed,		Ring,	rang,	rung
Flee,	fled,		See,	saw,	seen
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Throw,	threw,	thrown
Shine,	shone,	shined.	Thread,	trod,	trodden.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.			
Speak,	spake,	{ spoke or spoken.	Weep,	wept,	
Spin,	spun,		Win,	won,	
Swear,	sware,	{ swore or sworn.	Work,	wrought,	
Think,	thought		Wring,	wrung,	
			Write,	writ,	{ wrote or written.

## TABLE II.

## Of ADVERBS.

Master. **WHAT** is an Adverb?

Scholar. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a *Verb*, to an *Adjective*, or to a *Participle*.

M. How are Adverbs formed?

S. *Adverbs* ending in *ly* are formed from *Adjectives*; as from *wise*, *swift*, *prudent*, &c. come, *wisely*, *swiftly*, *prudently*, &c.

M. Do all Adverbs end in *ly*?

S. No, for there are many more, as follow: viz *already*, *always*, *as*, *asunder*, *by* and *by*, *upward*, *downward*, *here*, *hereafter*, *heretofore*, *how many*, *how much*, *peradventure*, *rather*, *seldom*, *then*, *thence*, *henceforth*, *thenceforth*, *there*, *thither*, *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *where*, *whether*, *whence*, *while*, *whilst*, *yea*, *yet*, *yesterday*, *yesternight*.

M. How are Adverbs joined to Adjectives?

S. Thus: He is a [very] good Scholar, &c.

M. How are they joined to a Verb?

S. Thus: He loves [sincerely.] They act [prudently], &c.

M. How are they joined to a Participle?

S. Thus: He is a Man [sincerely] striving to do his Duty, &c.

M. Do never two Adverbs directly follow one another?

S. Yes; as they live lovingly, &c.

M. Are not Adverbs sometimes compared like Adjectives?

S. Yes;



S. Yes; but more particularly such as end in *ly*. As, *swiftly, more swiftly, most swiftly.* &c.

N. B. The Words in the Crotchets ( ) are the Adverbs.

TABLE VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

Scholar. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Sentences together.

M. Name some of the principal Conjunctions.

S. They are as follow: *And, as, or, but, for, nor, not, also, if, although, because, either, except, however, likewise, moreover, namely, nevertheless, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, &c.*

M. Give me an Example of the Conjunction *and* and *but*?

S. I have both *Wine* and *Ale*: Or, I have good *Bread*, *Cheese*, and *Butter*, but neither *Meat*, *Fish*, nor *Fowls*, &c.

TABLE IX.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Master. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Scholar. Prepositions are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. Have they a different Name then?

S. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. What are the Prepositions of Apposition?

S. They are as these: *Above, below, beneath, about, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, between, betwixt, beyond, by, in, on, through, into, on, upon, out, out of, on this Side, on that Side, over, under, up to, with, within, without, &c.*

M. How are they used?

S. They generally come before the Noun, or if the Noun be left out, it is signified thus: *Beneath the Earth; above the Wood; after Supper, &c.* Or thus: *Peter was without, but I was within, viz. Peter was out of Doors, or out of the Place, but I was in the Place, &c.*

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition?

S. They

S. They are as follow, *viz. ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis, dis, &c.* which being joined to other Words, *compose* them, and therefore are called *Prepositions of Composition*, Thus, *un*, joined to *done*, is *undone*; *dis*, joined to *grace*, is *disgrace*; and, *mis*, joined to *chief* or *fortune*, become *Mischief*, and *Misfortune*, &c.

## TABLE X.

## OF INTERJECTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

Scholar. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passion, Motions, or Transports of the Mind*; either by being *surprized* over much; or by *doubting, jesting, wondering, &c.* and generally have a Note of *Admiration* after them.

M. How many Sorts of Interjections are there?

S. They may all be comprehended in these two Sorts, *viz. solitary and passive, social and active.*

M. Which are the solitary Interjections?

S. These, O! Oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! bark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! tush! pish! Woe\*!

M. Which are the social Interjections?

S. They denote *crying out* in a softer Manner, and seem to express *Love*, as, *ho brave boys! Soho!* And sometimes *command*; as, *here, you Woman!* And sometimes *neither*, as, *ha, ha! hush! silence! behold! prythee! &c.*

\* Woe is a Substantive; as Woe is me: Or I am in Woe or Misery.

## TABLE XI.

*Some Observatsons on the foregoing Rules, by Way of Exercise.*

## OBSERVATIONS:

1. **T**HOTH the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compass, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, *viz. Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the Rest will soon follow.

They

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. xii. v. 7. The Words *Wicked, House, and Righteous*, are Substantives, because the Article *The* is just before them; *Are* is a Verb of the third Person plural *they are Overthrown* is the *passive Participle* of the Verb *overthrown*; *But* is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the other. *Of* is a *Preposition* or *Participle*; *Stand* is a *Verb* of the third Person singular and *future Tense*, governed by the Helping Verb, *shall*, viz. *it shall stand*, i. e. *their House, it shall stand*, &c.

But according to the second Method, with those that make but four Parts of Speech; the Words *the, but, of,* and *shall*, are *Participles*.

2. Of the singular and plural Verb or Number, &c.

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb, without it be in the third Person singular: and then *s* or else *eth*, must always be added: Thus; he *eats* or he *drinks*, he *eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say *we eats* or *they drinks*.

3. Of the Verbs *is* and *are*.

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, how many Apples *is* there? instead of how many *are* there  
 ————— Here *is* Twenty ————— instead of here *are* Twenty\* —————

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are*, govern several Substantives, they may be both indifferently used and that with good Sense; as thus, Here *is* taught *Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.* which is as good *Grammar*, as, Here *are* taught, &c. for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. *A Multitude is coming.* This *People is* a rebellious *People*, &c.

6. When the Verb *is* or *are*, lie pretty far from the Substantive, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good *Grammarian* may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, where are all your Bottles — Part of them *are*

\* N. B. All contracted Words used with an Apostrophe are Exceptions to this Rule — Thus, Here's Twenty; There's Forty, are expressed instead of there are Twenty; there are Forty, &c.



gone to *France*; Part of them *are* sent to *Germany*, and Part *are* at Home.—Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (though many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus Part of them *is* sent to *Germany*, &c.

Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis impossible to spell or write good *English* without being well acquainted with *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the *nominative* Word to the Verb without it: But we are now quite convinced of the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our own: And it would be well for the *Latin* Schools if the Youth first knew the Rudiments of their own Tongue: For daily Experience shews, that it is not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. *Lane*, Mr. *Greenwood*, Dr. *Turner*, Dr. *Watts*, and many others.—[See the Preface.]

8. As for the *nominative* Word to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask a Question who did such a Thing? Or what is such a Thing? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative* Word or Sentence; thus, *God punishes the Wicked*. Who punishes the Wicked? *God*; therefore *God* is the *nominative* Word to the Verb *punish*.

Again, a true and faithful Servant will *perform* or *do* his Master's Business behind his Back, as well or better than he would before his Face.—Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face? — A true and faithful Servant — Here true and faithful Servant is the *nominative* Word or Sentence to the Verb *perform* or *do*.

Remember in the *comparative* and *superlative* Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more* or *most*; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger*; nor never *most wisest*, or *most strongest*, &c.

10. The Word *some* is both *singular* and *plural*, according to the Sentence; as give me *some Apples*, means, give me as many as you please, but more than *one*; but when we say give me *some one* or other of those Apples, it means any one, and leaves the Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There is this Difference between *are* and *be*, viz. *are* is never used in the third Person singular; but *be* is used in all the Persons; and in the *Conditional* or *Imperative* Mood, it is better to use *be* than *are*: Thus, if you *be* there, I will

I will *be* there: Or let them *be* where they will, we will *be* there.

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known; but as I am sensible that many Thousands who call themselves Scholars, are quite ignorant of what I have here treated of, let me persuade you then (first of all) to make yourselves Masters of what I have said; for I intend to treat more largely upon this Subject hereafter, if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow of it.


P A R T III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, *viz. Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs*: Being an useful Pocket Companion, for such as would understand what they read and write.

T A B L E I.

*Noun Substantives* of two Syllables, accented and explained, whose Accents are the same till altered by a Dash ( ' ) on the contrary Syllables.

N. B. If you cannot find the Words of two Syllables in this Table, look in the next two Tables, among the *Adjectives* or *Verbs*.

 *Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.*

<b>A</b> bbess, a Governess of an Abbey	An-gel, a Spirit
Abbey, a Monastery	Angle, a Corner
Abbot, Governor of an Abbey	An-nals, yearly Chronicles
Ab-stract, a short Account	An-them, a divine Song
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	An-vil, a Smith's Iron
Ac-cés, Admittance, Approach	As-pect, Countenance
Ac-cord, Agreement	Auf-tin a Man's Name
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	B
Ac-compts, Book-keeping	Ba-bóon a Kind of Monkey
Ac-tor, a Doer of a Thing	Bád-g-er, a Beast
Ad-der, a Serpent	Bank-er, a Trader in Money
Ad-dress, Application	Bank-rupt, a broken Person
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship	Ban-ner, an Ensign or Standard
E	ard
	Bap-tist, one who baptizes
	Ba-ron, a Nobleman
	Bed-lam, a House for mad People
	Be-ryl,

Be-ryl, *a precious Stone*  
 Be-ver, *the Name of a Beast*  
 Bi-got, *a superstitious Person*  
 Bil-let, *a Ticket*  
 Bil-low, *a Wave*  
 Bi-shop, *Head of the Clergy*  
 Bit-tern, *a Bird so called*  
 Blan ket, *a Covering for a Bed*  
 Blem-ish, *a Spot, Disgrace*  
 Blif-ter, *a watery Bladder*  
 Blof-som, *a Flower*  
 Bon-net, *a Sort of a Cap*  
 Bor-der, *an Edge*  
 Bo-rough, *a Town Corporate*  
 Bot-tom, *the under Side*  
 Boun-ty, *Generosity*  
 Bow-els, *the Guts*  
 Bre-vet, *a Pope's Bull*  
 Bride-groom, *a new married Man*  
 Bride-well, *an House of Cor-  
rection*  
 Brim-stone, *a Mineral*  
 Bro-thel, *a Bawdy-House*  
 Brown-its, *Independants*  
 Brush-wood, *small Wood*  
 Buck-et, *a Vessel to carry Water*  
 Buck-ler, *a Piece of Armour*  
 Buck-ram, *stiff Cloth*  
 Bud-get, *a Bag*  
 Buf-foon, *a Jester*  
 Búl-wark, *a strong Fort*  
 Bur-then, *a Load*  
 Buf-tard, *a large Bird*  
 But-ler, *a Servant*  
 But-tress, *a Prop or Pillar*  
 Buz-zard, *a Bird so called*

## C

Ca-bál, *a Gang of Persons*  
 Cá-b bage, *a Plant*  
 Cab-bin, *a Room in a Ship*  
 Ca-ble, *a Rope*  
 Ca-dence, *Fall of the Voice*  
 Ca-lásh, *an open Chariot*  
 Cam-phire, *a Drug or Gum*

Cá-nal, *an artificial River*  
 Cán-cer, *a Sore*  
 Can-dour, *Sincerity*  
 Can-non, *a great Gun*  
 Ca-non, *a Rule or Church  
Law*  
 Ca-nóo, *an Indian Boat*  
 Can-vas, *coarse Cloth*  
 Ca-pers, *a Pickle*  
 Ca-price, *Humour*  
 Car-bine, *a short Gun*  
 Car-cass, *a dead Body*  
 Ca-réer, *full Speed*  
 Car-go, *the Loading of a Ship*  
 Car-pet, *a Floor Cloth*  
 Caf-cáde, *a Water-fall*  
 Cás-ement, *a Window that  
opens*  
 Cal-sock, *a Priest's Garment*  
 Cal-tle, *a strong Place*  
 Cau-dle, *a Liquor to drink*  
 Ca-vern, *an Hollow under  
Ground*  
 Cause-way, *a raised Passage*  
 Cen-ter, *the middle Point*  
 Cen-try, *a Watch-Man*  
 Ces-for, *a Maker of Rates*  
 Cha-lice, *a Communion Cup*  
 Cha-pel, *a Place of Worship*  
 Chap-ter, *a Division*  
 Char-ter, *a Grant*  
 Chat-tels, *Goods*  
 Chef-nut, *a Fruit*  
 Chil-blain, *a sore Swelling*  
 Chi-sel, *an Iron Tool so called*  
 Cho-rus, *singing together*  
 Cin-ders, *ashes, Dust*  
 Cy-pher, *such as (o) Nothing*  
 Cir-cle, *a round Figure*  
 Cis-tern, *a Vessel for Water*  
 Cit-ron, *a Kind of Lemon*  
 Cla-mour, *Noise*  
 Cla-ret, *Red Wine*  
 Cli-ent, *one that employs a  
Lawyer*

Cli-mate,



Climate, *a certain Space of the Earth*

Clois-ter, *a religious House*

Clo-set, *a small Room*

Clo-ver, *a Sort of Grass*

Clus-ter, *a Bunch*

Clyf-ter, *a Purge backwards*

Cob-ler, *a Bungler*

Cod-lin, *an Apple*

Cof-fee, *an Indian Berry*

Cof-fer, *a Chest*

Cof-fin, *a Case for dead Persons*

Coin-age, *making of Money*

Col-lege, *a Place for Learning*

Co-lon, *a Stop mark'd thus (:)*

Co-lour, *the outside Appearance of any Thing, also Pretence*

Co-lumn, *a Pillar*

Com-ma, *a small Stop thus (,)*

Co-met, *a blazing Star*

Com-ment, *an Interpretation*

Com-merce, *Trade*

Com-pact, *Agreement*

Com-pass, *a mathematical Instrument*

Con-céit, *Fancy, or Imagination*

Cón-cord, *Agreement*

Con-fines, *Bounds, Limits*

Con-flict, *a Combat*

Con-flux, *a flowing together*

Cong-ress, *a meeting together*

Con-quest, *Victory*

Con-sént, *Agreement*

Cón-sort, *a Companion*

Con-tact, *Touch*

Con-vent, *a religious House*

Con-vex, *the outside Part*

Co-quét, *an amorous Fellow*

Co-quette, *an amorous Girl*

Có-ral, *a red Stone*

Cor-net, *an Ensign*

Cor-nish, *a Moulding*

Cor-sair, *a Sea Robber*

Cot-ton, *woolly Stuff*

Co-vert, *a shady Place*

Coun-tes, *an Earl's Wife*

Coun-try, *a Kingdom*

Coun-ty, *Part of a Kingdom*

Cou-rage, *Valour*

Cou-ránt, *a Dance*

Ców-ard, *one who fears to fight*

Cox-comb, *a conceited Fellow*

Cre-dit, *Reputation*

Cri-tick, *a nice Censurer*

Cryf-tal, *a precious Stone*

Cu-bit, *1 Foot, 9 Tenths*

Cud-gel, *a Staff*

Cul-ture, *Husbandry*

Cu-pid, *God of Love*

Cu-rate, *an inferior Priest*

Cur-rent, *running Stream*

Cut-ler, *Knife-Maker, &c.*

Cy-nick, *a sour crabbed Fel-low*

Cy-press, *a Tree so called*  
D

Dag-ger, *a short Sword*

Da-gon, *the Philistines God*

Da-mask, *flowered Silk*

Dan-drift, *Scurf*

Dan-ger, *Hazard*

Dar-nel, *a Weed so called*

Das-tard, *a Coward*

Dea-con, *a Minister or Se-vant*

De-bate, *a Dispute*

Débt-or, *one that owes Money*

De-céit, *a Cheat*

De-cree, *an Order*

De-fault, *Want, Omission*

De-fect, *Blemish*

De-fence, *Resistance*

De-gree, *Advancement*

Dé-ism, *denying of Religion*

De-light, *Joy*

Dé-luge, *a Flood*

De-scént, *a going down*

De-sign, *an Invention*

Des-pite, *Envy*  
 De-tail, *the Particulars*  
 Di-et, *Food, also an Assembly*  
 Dis-gust, *a Dislike, or Dislike*  
 Dog-grel, *pitiful Poetry*  
 Dol-lar, *a foreign Coin*  
 Dol-phin, *a Fish so called*  
 Do-tage, *Doating*  
 Dó-zen, *Twelve*  
 Dra-per, *one that sells Cloth*  
 Drop-sy, *a waterish Humour*  
 Drudg-er, *an Oyster Fisher*  
 Drug-get, *Woollen Stuff*  
 Drug-gist, *one that deals in Drugs*  
 Du-el, *a Fight between two Persons*

## E

Eà-gle, *a Bird so called*  
 Ease-ment, *a Refreshing*  
 E-cho, *resounding of a Voice*  
 E-clipse, *a Defect of Light*  
 E-dict, *a Proclamation*  
 Ef-fects, *Goods*  
 E-gress, *a going forth*  
 En-gine, *an Instrument*  
 En-voy, *a Messenger*  
 En-vy, *Spite*  
 Er-rand, *a Message*  
 Es-sence, *Substance, Being*  
 E-vent, *Issue, Success*  
 Ex-ile, *Banishment*  
 Ex-it, *Departure*  
 Ex-panse, *the Firmament*  
 Ex-pence, *Cost, Charge*  
 Ex-ploit, *a manly Action*  
 Ex-tent, *Compass*

## F

FA-brick, *a Building*  
 Far-thing, *a Piece of Money*  
 Fa-thom, *a Measure of six Feet*  
 Fa-tigue, *Weariness*  
 Fi-gure, *Shape*  
 Fa-vour, *Relish*

Flem-nig, *Native of Flanders*  
 Flex-ture, *a Bending*  
 Flò-rist, *one skilled in Flowers*  
 Flu-id, *a thin flowing Body*  
 Fo-rest, *a large woody Place*  
 For-ger, *a Counterfeiter*  
 For-tress, *a fortified Place*  
 Foun-tain, *the Source or Head*  
 Frac-ture, *the breaking of a Bone*  
 Frag-ment, *a broken Piece*  
 Fren-sy, *Madness*  
 Fri-day, *the sixth Day*  
 Fri-gate, *a small Ship*  
 Fro-lick, *a merry Prank*  
 Fùr-nace, *a Copper*  
 Fur-row, *a Trench*

## G

Gàug-ing, *measuring Casks*  
 Gal-lon, *4 Quarts*  
 Ga-mut, *Scale of Musick*  
 Gan-green, *a Mortification*  
 Gar-ment, *a Coat*  
 Gar-ret, *the uppermost Room*  
 Ga-zétte, *a News-paper*  
 Gher-kins, *pickled Cucumbers*  
 Gi-ant, *a very large Person*  
 Gib-bet, *a Gallows*  
 Glut-ton, *a greedy Eater*  
 Gos-pel, *the New Testament*  
 Gos-sip, *a tattling Woman*  
 Gram-mar, *a Book of Instructions*  
 Gran-deur, *Greatness or Power*  
 Gri-máce, *Hypocrisy*  
 Gris-tle, *a bony Substance*  
 Grudg-ing, *Sparing*  
 Gui-dance, *guiding, leading*  
 Guil-der, *a Coin, Value 2s.*  
 Gut-ter, *a Sink, or Drain*

## H

Hà-bit, *Custom, Cloathing*  
 Hà-rangue, *a public Speech*  
 Hàr-bour,

Hár-bour, Lodging, or a Place  
for Ships to ride at Anchor in  
Hár-lot, a lewd Woman  
Har-nefs, Horse Attire  
Har-vest, Reaping Time  
Hat-chet, a small Ax  
Ha-vock, Destruction  
Héa-then, an Idolator  
Hei-fer, a young Cow  
Hel-met, an Head Piece  
Hem-lock, a poisonous Plant  
Her-ald, an Officer  
Her-bal, a Book of Plants  
Her-mit, a solitary Person  
He-ron, a Water Fowl  
Hire-ling, one who takes Wa-  
ges

Ho-mage, Submission

Ho-nour, Respect

Hor-ror, Dread

Hu-mour, Fancy

Hun-ger, Want of Food

Hyf-sop, an Herb

J and I

Jár-gon, Gibberish or Jang-  
ling

I-mage, a Picture or Statue

Im-port, Meaning

Im-post, Tax

Im-pulse, a strong Persuasion

In-cest, unlawful Marriage

In-come, Rent, Revenue

In-dex, a Hand, or Mark

In-quest, Inquiry, Search

In-sect, a small living Creature

In-sult, an Affront

In-trigue, a Plot

K

Kén-nel, Water-Course

Ker-nel, Inside of a Nut

Ker-sey, coarse Cloth

Kid-der, a Carrier

Knuc-kle, a Joint

L

Làn-cet, a Surgeon's Instru-  
ment

Lan-guage, Speech

Lat-chet, Part of the Shoe

Le-gate, Pope's Ambassador

Le-gend, a fabulous Writing

Li-bel, a scandalous Writing

Li-cence, Leave

Lim-ner, a Painter

Li-quad, a flowing Body

Lo-gick, the Art of Reasoning

Lu-cre, Gain

Luf-tre, Brightness

M

Ma-chine, (pronounced Ma-  
sheen) an Engine

Ma-dam, a Title of Honour

Mag-net, the Load-stone

Mai-den, a young Woman

Man-chet, a Piece of Bread

Man-date, a Command

Man-tle, a Cloak

Mar-gin, the Brim or Edge

Ma-tron, a motherly Woman

Max-im, a Principle

May-or, a Magistrate

Me-dal, a Coin

Mem-brane, a thin Skin

Me-rit, Worth

Mes-sage, an Errand

Me-tal, Gold and Silver, &c.

Mim-ick, a Mocker

Mi-nute, a short Space of  
Time

Mir-rour, a Looking Glass

Mis-chief, Hurt

Mi-ser, a covetous Fellow

Mi-tre, a Bishop's Cap

Mix-ture, a mingling

Mo-del, Frame or Fashion

Mo-ment, an Instant, also a  
Thing of Concern

Mo-tive, Persuasion

Mot-to, an Emblem

Moun-tain, an Hill

Mu-sic, Harmony

Muf-tard, a small Seed

Na-



## N

Ná-tive, *one born in the Land*  
 Na-ture, *Disposition*  
 Na-vel, *a Part of the Belly*  
 Na-vy, *a Fleet of Ships*  
 Ni-tre, *Saltpetre, &c.*  
 Non-age, *under Age*  
 No-vel, *new, also a Story*  
 Nur-ture, *Nourishing*  
 Nu-sance, *Annoyance*

## O

O'b-ject, *that which presents itself*  
 Ob-long, *a long Square*  
 O-dour, *sweet Scent or Smell*  
 O-men, *a Sign or Token*  
 Or-gan, *an Instrument of Music*  
 Or-phan, *a fatherless Child*  
 O-val, *an Egg-like Figure*  
 Out-rage, *a violent Affront*

## P

Pac-quet, *a Parcel or Vessel*  
 Pa-gan, *an Heathen*  
 Pain-ter, *one who paints*  
 Pa-lace, *a Court*  
 Pa-late, *the Roof of the Mouth*  
 Pal-sy, *a Disease*  
 Pa-nick, *(Fear) on a sudden*  
 Pá-pist, *a Roman Catholick*  
 Parch-ment, *a Skin to write on*

Parf-ley, *an Herb*  
 Pas-time, *Sport*  
 Pas-tor, *a Minister*  
 Pa-tent, *a Grant from the King*

Pea-sant, *a Country Fellow*  
 Peb-bles, *small Stones*  
 Pri-mer, *a little Book*  
 Prin-cess, *Prince's Wife*  
 Pro-blem, *a Question*  
 Pro-cess, *Proceeding*  
 Proc-tor, *a spiritual Officer*  
 Pro-duct, *the Thing produced*  
 Pro-gress, *a going forward*

Pro-ject, *a Contrivance*  
 Pro-lo-gue, *a Speech before Hand*  
 Pro-phet, *an inspired Person*  
 Prof-pect, *a View*  
 Pro-xy, *a Deputy*  
 Pur-port, *Meaning*  
 Pur-pose, *a Design*  
 Pur-suit, *running after, Diligence*

Pe-nance, *Mortification*  
 Per-fume, *a sweet Scent*  
 Phan-tom, *a Ghost*  
 Phœ-nix, *a rare Bird*  
 Phy-sick, *a Medicine*  
 Pic-kle, *a Preserve*  
 Pic-ture, *a Representation*  
 Pi-lot, *a Sea Guide*  
 Pin-nace, *a small Sea Vessel*  
 Pi-rate, *a Sea Robber*  
 Pis-mire, *an Ant*  
 Plain-tiff, *he who complaineth*  
 Plas-ter, or Plai-ster, *a Cover*  
 Pre-cept, *Command*  
 Pre-cinct, *a particular Jurisdiction*

Pre-láte, *a Bishop*  
 Pre-lude, *Entrance*  
 Pre-ténce, *Excuse*  
 Pre-text, *Pretence*  
 Pri-mate, *chief Archbishop*

## Q

Quá-drant, *fourth Part*  
 Quár-rel, *Strife*  
 Qui-ver, *a Case for Arrows*  
 Quo-rum, *a superior Justice*  
 Quo-ta, *a Share of*

## R

Rab-ble, *Mob*  
 Ra-dix, *a Root*  
 Rai-ment, *a Garment*  
 Rai-fin, *a dried Grape*  
 Ran-cour, *Malice*  
 Ran-dom, *Uncertainty*  
 Ra-pine, *Robbery*  
 Rap-ture, *Transport of Mind*

Rash-ness, *Hastiness*  
 Ra-*zor*, an Instrument to shave  
 Re-céipt, a Discharge  
 Re-cess, a withdrawing  
 Ré-cord, Register  
 Rec-tor, the Parson of a Parish  
 Re-flux, a flowing back  
 Re-fuge, a Place of Safety  
 Re-gárd, Respect  
 Ré-lict, a Widow  
 Re-lief, Assistance  
 Re-nown, Fame  
 Re-past, a Meal  
 Ré-spite, a Delay for some Time  
 Re-sult, Conclusion  
 Re-venge, Satisfaction  
 Re-view, an Examination  
 Rhú-barb, a purging Plant  
 Rid-dle, a dark Saying  
 Ri-gour, Harshness, Strictness  
 Ri-ot, Tumult, Noise  
 Ro-mance, a feigned Story  
 Rúb-bish, Refuse, Dirt  
 Rub-rick, the Church Service  
 Rup ture, a Breaking

S

Sáb-bath, a Day of Rest  
 Sa-ble, a rich Fur  
 Sa-lad, a Sallet  
 Sam-phire, the Name of a Plant  
 Sam-ple, a Pattern  
 San-dal, a Sort of Shoe  
 Sap-phire, a costly Stone  
 Sar-casm, a Scoff or Taunt  
 Sat-chel, a Bag for Books  
 Sat-tin, a Sort of Silk  
 Sa-turn, one of the Planets  
 Scab-bard, Sheath  
 Scan-dal, Offence, ill Name  
 Scep-ter, a Royal Staff  
 Scep-tick, a Disbeliever  
 Sche dule, (pronounced Se-  
 dule) an additional Writ-  
 ing annexed to a Will or  
 Deed  
 Scho-lar, a learned Person

Sci-ence, Knowledge  
 Scoún-drel, a rascally Fellow  
 Scrip-tures, the Old and New  
 Testament  
 Sci-on, a Graft  
 Scrú-ple, a Doubt  
 Sculp-ture, Engraving  
 Scur-vy, a Disease, also  
 naughty  
 Seg-ment, a Piece cut off  
 Ser-pent, a venomous Creature  
 Sex-ton, a Church Officer  
 Sham-bles, Butcher's Stall  
 Shar-per, a Cheat  
 She-kel, a Jewish Coin  
 Si-byls, certain Prophetesses  
 Sig-nal, a Sign given  
 Sig net, a Seal set in a Ring  
 Si-ren, a Mermaid  
 Slo-ven, a nasty Fellow  
 Slug-gard, a slothful Person  
 Sock-et, Part of a Candlestick  
 Son-net, an Italian Poem  
 So-phist, a subtle Disputer  
 Sor-row, Grief  
 Spar-row, a Bird  
 Spec-tre, an Apparition  
 Spiké nard, a sweet Plant  
 Spí-nage, an Herb  
 Spin-net, a musical Instrument  
 Spin-ster, a Maiden Woman  
 Splin-ter, a Shiver of Wood  
 Spon-ser, a Surety  
 Squir-rel, a small Beast  
 Sta-tue, an Image  
 Sta-tute, a Law  
 Sta-rure, Shape, Size  
 Stew-ard, an Overseer  
 Stick-ler, a Zealot  
 Sti-pend, a Salary  
 Stir-rup, belonging to a Saddle  
 Sto-mach, a Part of the Body  
 Sto-rage, Warehouse-Room  
 Sto-ry, a Tale  
 Strea-mer, a Flag  
 Strip-ling, a young Man

Struc-ture, *a Building*  
 Strum-pet, *a bold Harlot*  
 Stub-ble, *Stalks of Corn*  
 Stu-dent, *one who studies*  
 Sub-stance, *Wealth*  
 Sub-urbs, *Out-parts of a City*  
 Suc-cess, *good Luck*  
 Súc-cour, *Help, Assistance*  
 Suff-rage, *a Vote*  
 Sui-tor, *a Requester of a Fa-  
 vour*  
 Sul-phur, *Brimstone*  
 Sum-mer, *one Half of the  
 Year*  
 Sum-mit, *the highest Part*  
 Sure-ty, *Safety. Bail*  
 Sur-face, *the Outside*  
 Sur-féit, *an Indisposition*  
 Sur-prize, *Astonishment*  
 Swal-low, *a Bird*  
 Sym-bol, *a Badge or Mark*  
 Symp-tom, *a Sign or Token*  
 Sy-nod, *an Assembly of Mi-  
 nisters*  
 Sys-tem, *a proper Representa-  
 tion*

**T**

Ta-ble, *an Index to a Book,  
 &c.*  
 Tay-lor, *a Maker of Cloaths*  
 Ta-lent, *(of Gold) worth  
 5475 l.*  
 Tal-low, *melted Fat*  
 Tal-lon, *a Claw*  
 Tan-kard, *a Mug with a Lid*  
 Tan-ner, *one who tans Hides*  
 Ta-per, *a long Wax Light,  
 &c.*  
 Tapf-ter, *a Drawer of Liquors*  
 Tar-get, *a Shield*  
 Tas-sel, *a Bunch of Fringe*  
 Ta-vern, *an House well known*  
 Tem-per, *natural Disposition*  
 Tem-pest, *a Storm*  
 Ten-ant, *one who hires*  
 Te-net, *a Doctrine or Opinion*

Ten-ter, *an Hook*  
 Ter-rass, *a Bank of Earth*  
 Ter-ror, *Fright*  
 Tes-ter, *Part of a Bed*  
 Tet-ter, *an Humour*  
 Tex-ture, *Composure*  
 Thic-ket, *a Place full of Bushes*  
 Thif-tle, *a prickly Plant*  
 Thresh-er, *a Beater out of Corn*  
 Thun-der, *a Noise in the Air*  
 Thurs-day, *the 5th Day*  
 Tic-ket, *a small Note*  
 Ti-ger, *a furious Beast*  
 Tim-ber, *Wood for Building*  
 Tim-brel, *a musical Instrument*  
 Tinc-ture, *a Stain or Dye*  
 Tin-der, *burnt Rags*  
 Tin-ker, *a Mender of Brass*  
 To-ken, *a Gift*  
 Ton-nage, *a Duty to the King*  
 To-pick, *Head of a Discourse*  
 Tor-rent, *a violent Stream*  
 Tor-toise, *a Shell Creature*  
 Tow-el, *a wiping Cloth*  
 Tow-er, *a Castle*  
 Traf-fick, *Trade*  
 Trai-tor, *guilty of Treason*  
 Tran-script, *a Copy*  
 Tran-sit, *a Pass*  
 Tra-vail, *labouring Pains*  
 Trea-cle, *a Medicine*  
 Trea-son, *Disloyalty*  
 Trea-sure, *Riches, Goods*  
 Trea-tise, *a Discourse*  
 Tre-mour, *a Trembling*  
 Tren-ches, *deep Ditches*  
 Tri-bune, *a Magistrate*  
 Tri-bute, *a Tax*  
 Trim-mer, *a Sharper*  
 Troop-er, *a Horse Soldier*  
 Tro-phy, *a Sign of Victory*  
 Trow-el, *a Tool to spread  
 Mortar*  
 Trum-pet, *a warlike Instru-  
 ment*  
 Truf-tée, *a Guardian*



Tri-al, an Examination  
 Tues-day, the third Day  
 Tu-lip, a Flower  
 Tu-mour, a Swelling  
 Tu-mult, a Riot  
 Tun-nel, a Thing well known  
 Tur-key, a Fowl  
 Tur-nip, a white Root  
 Tur-ret, a small Tower  
 Tur-tle, a Bird  
 Tu-tor, an Instructor  
 Twi-light, neither Day nor  
 Night  
 Ty-rant a cruel Governor  
 Ty-ro, a young Beginner  
 V and U  
 Va-grant, an idle Person  
 Val-lens, short Curtains  
 Val-ley, a low Part  
 Va-lour, Courage  
 Va-lue, Worth or Price  
 Va-pour, Steam  
 Var-let, a Knave  
 Var-nish, a glossy Paint  
 Vas-sal, a Slave  
 Ud-der, Dug of a Cow  
 Vel-lum, Calf's Skin Parch-  
 ment  
 Vel-vet, fine Silk Manufacture  
 Ve-nom, Poison  
 Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty  
 Ver-dict, the Report of Juries  
 Ver-dure, Greenness  
 Ver-juice, the Juice of Crabs,  
 &c.  
 Ver-min, hurtful Creatures  
 Vir-tue, Grace or moral Honesty  
 Ves-sel, a small Ship, &c.  
 Vests-als, a Sort of Priestesses  
 Ves-try, a Place in the Church  
 Ves-ture, Cloathing  
 Vi-al, a small Glass Bottle  
 Vi-car, a Deputy  
 Vis-count, next Degree to Earl  
 Vic-tim, a Sacrifice  
 Vic-tor, a Conqueror

Vi-gour, Strength  
 Vil-lage, a small Town  
 Vil-lain, a Rogue  
 Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine  
 Vi-per, a venomous Creature  
 Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden  
 Vir-tue, Quality, Efficacy, &c.  
 Vis-age, Countenance  
 Vis-or, a Spy  
 Vi-zard, a Masque  
 Ul-cer, a running Sore  
 Um-pire, a third Person  
 Un-cle, a Father's Brother  
 Vol-ley, a Discharge of Guns  
 Vo-lume, a complete Book  
 Voy-age, a Passage by Sea  
 Ur-chin, an unlucky Child  
 U-rine, a Person's Water  
 U-sage, Custom  
 Ush-er, an under Master  
 Vul-can, a Pagan God

W

Wá-fer, to seal Letters with  
 Wag-gon, a Carriage  
 Wain-scot, thin Boards fixed  
 to a Wall  
 Wal-let, a travelling Bag  
 Wal-nut, a large Nut  
 Wal-ter, a Man's Name  
 War-den, a Guardian or  
 Keeper  
 Ward-robe, a Place for  
 Cloaths  
 War-far, a military Expe-  
 dition  
 War-rant, a written Order  
 War-ren, a Place for Rabbits  
 Wea-pon, a Thing for De-  
 fence  
 Wea-ther, the Change of Air  
 Wea-ver, one who weaves  
 Weé-sel, a little wild Crea-  
 ture  
 Wher-ry, a small Boat  
 Wick-et, a little Gate

Wi-dow, *one whose Husband  
is dead*

Wil-low, *a Tree so called*

Wood-cock, *a Bird well  
known*

Wrest-ling, *an Exercise*

Y

Yéo-man, *a common Man*

Young-ster, *a young Fellow*

Z

Zéa-lot, *a zealous Person*

Ze-nith, *a Point over Head*

## T A B L E II.

*Noun Adjectives, accented and explained.*

*N. B. Those Words of two Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in  
Table I. or Table III.*

*The following Words should be wrote with small Letters, except at the be-  
ginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.*

A

**A**B-ject, *mean, base*

A-brupt, *unseasonable*

Ab-sent, *not present*

Ab-truse, *secret, difficult*

Ab-surd, *foolish*

A-cute, *ingenious*

Ad-junct, *joined to*

Ad-verse, *not prosperous*

A-dult, *full grown*

A-gile, *quick, nimble*

A-lerst, *brisk*

A-n-tique, *strange, antient*

Ar-dent, *zealous*

Au-gust, *sacred*

B

Bar-bed, *bearded*

Be-nign, *courteous*

Blight-ed, *blasted*

Boor-ish, *clownish*

Bra-ced, *joined together*

Braw-ny, *sinewy, also lusty*

Bru-mal, *Winter like*

Bul-bous, *roundish*

Bul-ky, *big*

C

Ca-lid, *hot*

Cal-lous, *grisly, hard*

Cal-low, *unfledged*

Can-did, *sincere*

Car-nal, *fleshy*

Cauf-tick, *scaring, burning*

Child-ish, *Child like*

Ci-vil, *courteous*

Cle-ver, *nice, ingenious*

Clot-ted, *in Lumps*

Com-plex, *difficult*

Con-cave, *hollow*

Con-cise, *short*

Con-dign, *deserved*

Con-trite, *penitent*

Cor-réct, *without Fault*

Cóf-tive, *bound in Body*

Craf-ty, *cunning*

D

Dáin-ty, *nice in Diet*

De-cent, *becoming*

De-múre, *over mannerly*

De-vout, *Godly*

Dire-ful, *terrible, cursed*

Dis-junct, *disjoined*

Dí-vers, *sundry, several*

Di-verse, *different*

Di-vine, *heavenly*

Dóle-ful, *mournful*

Dor-mant, *useless, sleeping*

Drow-sy, *sleepy, heavy*

Duc-tile, *apt to draw out*

E

Eá-ger, *earnest*

Ear-nest, *stedfast*

En-tire, *whole*

E-pic, *heroic, stately*

E-qual, *even*

Ex-act,

Ex-âct, nice, curious  
Ex-empt, free from  
Ex-pért, cunning  
Ex-tinct, put out, dead

F

Fa-cîle, easy to be done  
Fée-ble, weak  
Fer-tile, fruitful  
Fick-le, given to change  
Fi-nite, that which has an  
End

Fla-grant, manifest  
Fled-ged, covered with Fea-  
thers

Flo-rid, eloquent, flourishing  
Flù-ent, eloquent in Speech  
Fo-reign, outlandish  
For-lorn, helpless, forsaken  
Fòr-mal, affected

Fra-grant, of a sweet Smell  
Fri-gid, cold

Fru-gal, thrifty  
Fu-ture, Time to come

G

Gál-lant, brave, genteel  
Gau-dy, fine, gay  
Gen-teel, neat, fine, gallant  
Gen-tle, civil, mild, also  
tame

Gid-dy, wild, inconsiderate

H

Hand-some, comely  
Hâugh-ty, proud  
Hea-dy, strong, self-will'd  
Hec-tick, consumptive  
Hein-ous, hateful  
Ho-nest, just  
Hor-rid, dreadful  
Hof-ile, Enemy like  
Hu-mâne, courteous, very  
kind

Hùm-ble, modest  
Hu-mid, moist

I

Im-mènse, exceeding great  
In-firm, weak

In-nate, inbred

K

Kná-vish, deceitful, cheating

L

Lan-guid, weak, faint  
La-tent, lying hid  
Lim-pid, clear  
Lo-cal, belonging to a Place  
Lof-ty, high  
Lu-cid, bright  
Ly-ric, belonging to the Harp

M

Ma-gic, black, devilish  
Maim-ed, hurt  
Má-ture, perfect  
Migh-ty, powerful  
Mi-nùte, small  
Mo-dern, new  
Mo-dish, fashionable  
Monf-trous, prodigious  
Mo-ral, belonging to Manners  
Mun-dane, worldly

N

Ner-vous, finewy  
Ne-ther, lower  
Neu-ter, of neither Side  
Ni-trous, consisting of Nitro  
or Salt

No-cent, hurtful  
Noi-some, loathsome

O

Ob-lique, crooked  
Ob-scene, filthy, rude  
Ob-scure, dark  
Ob-tuse, blunt  
Oc-cult, secret

P

Pàl-try, pitiful, mean  
Pa-pal, belonging to the Pope  
Pas-sive, apt to bear or suffer  
Pa-tent, open, uncovered  
Pee-vish, fretful  
Pen-sive, melancholy, thought-  
ful

Per-dùe, lost, hid  
Per-verse, froward

Pla-ral,



Plu-ral, *more than one*  
 Po-lite, *neat, genteel*  
 Pó-tent, *powerful*  
 Pre-cise, *formal, exact*  
 Prég-nant, *big with any Thing*  
 Prif-tine, *antient*  
 Pri-vate, *hid*  
 Pro-fane, *wicked*  
 Pro-fuse, *lavish*  
 Pro-lix, *long, tedious*  
 Pú-trid, *corrupt*

## R

Ràm-pant, *wanton*  
 Ra-pid, *swift*  
 Re-cent, *new*  
 Re-gal, *kingly*  
 Re-miss, *negligent*  
 Re-mote, *far off*  
 Ri-gid, *severe*  
 Ro-bust, *lusty, strong*  
 Ró-guish, *knaveish*  
 Roy-al, *kingly*  
 Ru-ral, *Country like*  
 Rust-ick, *unmannerly*  
 Ruf-tle, *to make a Jest Noise*

## S

Sà-ble, *dark*  
 Sa-cred, *holy*  
 San-guine, *bloody, also vi-  
 gorous*  
 Sa-vage, *brutish*  
 Sau-cy, *unmannerly, rude*  
 Scar-let, *fine red*  
 Se-cùre, *safe*  
 Se-date, *quiet*  
 Se-lect, *choice*  
 Se-rene, *clear, calm*  
 Sér-vile, *mean, base*  
 Shal-low, *empty*  
 Shame-less, *impudent*  
 Shame-fac'd, *bashful*  
 Sick-ly, *unhealthy*  
 Sim-ple, *pure, unmixed,  
 foolish*  
 Sin-cere, *honest*  
 Skit-tish, *wanton*

Slen-der, *not thick*  
 Smut-ty, *filthy*  
 So-lar, *belonging to the Sun*  
 So-lemn, *done with Reverence*  
 So-lid, *firm, lasting*  
 Sol-vent, *able to pay*  
 Sor-did, *mean, base*  
 Spee-dy, *hasty*  
 Splen-did, *glorious*  
 Spright-ly, *brisk, lively*  
 Spún-gy, *full of Holes*  
 Squa-lid, *foul, nasty*  
 Squeam-ish, *weak stomached*  
 Stag nant, *standing still*  
 State-ly, *majestic*  
 Stea-dy, *even*  
 Stel-ler, *starry*  
 Ste-ril, *unfruitful*  
 Sto-lid, *foolish*  
 Stub-born, *obstinate* (ing  
 Stunt-ed, *hindered from grow-*  
 Stu-pid, *dull, senseless*  
 Stur-dy, *resolute*  
 Sub-lime, *high, lofty*  
 Sùb-tile, *crafty, also thin or  
 fine*

Suc-cinct, *brief, short*  
 Sùd-den, *hasty, quick*  
 Sul-len, *moody*  
 Sul-try, *very hot*  
 Sun-dry, *several, many*  
 Sù-pine, *careless*  
 Sup-ple, *tender, pliant*  
 Su-prème, *highest*  
 Sur-plus, *over and above*  
 Swar-thy, *blackish*

## T

Tà-cit, *silent*  
 Taint-ed, *corrupted*  
 Tar-dy, *dull, slow, also guilty*  
 Taun-ting, *scoffing*  
 Taw-dry, *foolishly gay*  
 Taw-ny, *brownish*  
 Tes-ty, *peevish, churlish*  
 Tin-ged, *coloured*  
 Tor-pid, *benumbed, sleepy*  
 Tor-rid,

Tor-rid, hot burning  
Tò-tal, entire, the whole  
To-ward, orderly  
Trans-verſe, acroſs, athwart  
Tre-pid, trembling  
Trip-ple, threefold  
Truſ-ty, faithful  
Tu-mid, ſwelling  
Tur-gid, ſwollen, puffed up

V

Vá-cant, void  
Va-pid, dead, flat  
Ven-úſt, beautiful  
Vér-bal, by Words of Mouth  
Ver-dant, green  
Ver-nal, belonging to the Spring  
Vi-nous, having the Reliſh of Wine

Viſ-cous, clammy  
Vi-tal, of Life  
Vi-vid, lively  
Un-couth, uncommon  
Un-wiſe, fooliſh  
Vó-cal, belonging to the Voice  
Vo-lant, flying  
Up-right, ſincere, honeſt  
Ur-bane, courteous  
Vul-gar, common

W

Wan-ton, light waggiſh  
Weal-thy, rich  
Weigh-ty, heavy  
Wo-ful, full of Woe  
Wool-len, made of Wool

Y

Yéar-ly, every Year

T A B L E III.

Verbs of two Syllables accented and explained.

N. B. Thoſe Words of two Syllables that cannot be found here look for in the two laſt Tables.

☞ Verbs alſo ſhould be wrote with a ſmall Letter, except at the Beginning of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.

A

**A** Baſe, to bring down, to humble

A-bate, to diminifh  
A-bet, to encourage  
A-bide, to continue  
Ab-jure, to renounce  
A-bridge, to ſhorten  
Ab-ſcond, to hide one's ſelf  
Ab-forb, to ſwallow up  
Abſ-tain, to forbear, to ceaſe  
Abſ-terge, to purge, to cleanſe  
Abſ-tract, to ſeparate  
Ac-coſt, to approach  
Ac-crue, to ariſe from  
Ac-cuſe, to charge with Guilt  
Ac-quit, to diſcharge  
Ad-dict, to give up one's ſelf to  
Ad-here, to cleave to  
Ad-journ, to put off

A-dopt, to make one's Heir

A-dorn, to beautify  
Ad-vert, to take Heed  
Af-firm, to maintain  
Af-fix, to faſten to  
Al-lay, to aſſwage  
Al-ledge, to bring for Proof  
Al-lure, to decoy, or entice  
Am-ble, to pace  
Am-buſh, to lay in wait  
A-mérce, to fine a Perſon  
An-nex, to join together

B

Bel-low, to cry  
Be-móan, to lament  
Be-queath, to give by Will  
Be-reave, to deprive of  
Be-wail, to lament  
Bi-ſect, to cut in two  
Bla-zon, to draw Arms truly  
Bor-row,

Bor-row, *to take upon Trust*  
 Bran-dish, *to flourish a Sword*  
 Bun-gle, *to do a Thing very*  
*indifferently*  
 Bur-nish, *to make bright*

## C

Ca-jole, *to deceive*  
 Cal-cine *to burn to a Cinder*  
 Can-cel, *to blot out*  
 Ca-rés, *to make much of*  
 Ca-rouse, *to drink hard*  
 Ca-shier, *to discharge*  
 Cás-trate, *to geld*  
 Ce-ment, *to join together*  
 Cen-sure, *to condemn*  
 Chal-lenge, *to bid Defiance*  
 Chas-tise, *to punish*  
 Chris-ten, *to baptise, or sprin-*  
*kle*  
 Clat-ter, *to make a Noise*  
 Co-hére, *to cleave to*  
 Col-lect, *to gather together*  
 Com-bat, *to fight*  
 Com-bine, *to join together*  
 Com-mend, *to praise*  
 Com-mit, *to deliver up*  
 Com-mune, *to discourse toge-*  
*ther*  
 Com-páre, *to liken*  
 Cóm-pás, *to surround*  
 Com-pél, *to force*  
 Cóm-pile, *to heap or gather*  
 Com plain, *to bewail*  
 Com-plete, *to perfect*  
 Com-plore, *to lament*  
 Com-port, *to behave*  
 Com-pose, *to put together*  
 Com-pound, *to mix together*  
 Com-press, *to squeeze close*  
 Com-prise, *to contain*  
 Com pute, *to reckon*  
 Con-ceal, *to keep secret*  
 Con-cede, *to yield unto*  
 Con-cert, *to contrive*  
 Con clude, *to finish*  
 Con-cur, *to agree with*

Con-demn, *to dislike or accuse*  
 Con-dense, *to thicken*  
 Con-dole, *to lament with*  
 Con-duce, *to help much*  
 Con-fer, *to bestow, compare*  
 Con-fide, *to trust in*  
 Con-fine, *to restrain*  
 Con-firm, *to establish*  
 Con-form, *to comply with*  
 Con-found, *to puzzle*  
 Con-front, *to oppose*  
 Con-fuse, *to perplex*  
 Con-fute, *to disprove*  
 Con-geal, *to harden*  
 Con-join, *to put together*  
 Con-jure, *to deal with a wick-*  
*ed Spirit*  
 Con-júre, *to charge upon Oath*  
 Con-nèct, *to join*  
 Con-nive, *to wink at*  
 Con-serve, *to preserve or*  
*maintain*  
 Con-sígn, *to deliver up*  
 Con-spire, *to agree together*  
 Cón-strue, *to expound*  
 Con-sult, *to advise*  
 Con-fume, *to waste*  
 Con-temn, *to despise*  
 Con-tend, *to quarrel, to strive*  
 Con-test, *to dispute*  
 Con-tract, *to bargain with*  
 Con-trive, *to invent*  
 Con-troul, *to restrain*  
 Con-vene, *to contract*  
 Con-verse, *to talk together*  
 Con vert, *to change*  
 Con-vey, *to make over*  
 Con-vict, *to prove guilty*  
 Con-voke, *to call together*  
 Con-voy, *to conduct*  
 Cor-rect, *to chastise*  
 Cor-rode, *to fret or gnaw*  
 Cor-rupt, *to debauch*  
 Có vet, *to desire*  
 Cou-ple, *to join together*  
 Cō-zen, *to cheat*



Cur-tail, to diminish

D

Dàb-ble, to paddle in the Dirt

Dal-ly, to sport with

Da-mage, to hurt

De-bar, to keep out or hinder

De-bate, to bring down

De-bate, to dispute

De-bauch, to corrupt

De-cant, to pour off

De-cay, to grow worse

De-cease, to die

De-cede, to part from

De-cide, to conclude a Matter

De-claim, to speak against

De-cline, to refuse

De-coy, to entice

De-cry, to speak ill of

De-feat, to overthrow

De-fend, to support or maintain

De-fer, to put off

De-fine, to explain

De-flower, to ravish

De-form, to disfigure

De-fraud, to cheat

De-fray, to bear Expences

De-fy, to challenge

De-grade, to disqualify or put out of Office

De-ject, to cast down

De-lay, to put off

De-lude, to deceive

De-mand, to lay Claim to

De-mean, to behave

De-merge, to plunge down

De-mise, to bequeath

De-mur, to object against or put off

De-note, to put out or shew

De-nounce, to proclaim, declare

De-part, to go from

De-pend, to rely upon

De-plore, to bewail

De-plume, to unfeather

De-port, to behave one's self

De-pose, to dethrone, also to give Evidence of

De-prave, to corrupt

De-press, to weigh down

De-pute, to appoint in another's Room

De-scry, to discern afar off

De-sign, to intend and purpose

De-sist, to leave off

De-spoil, to strip or rob one

De-spond, to despair

De-tach, to dismiss or send away

De-ter, to affright or discourage

De-tect, to discover

De-test, to abhor

De-tract, to take from

De-vote, to vow, to set apart for any holy Use

Dic-tate, to tell another

Dif-fuse, to spread abroad

Di-gest, to dissolve Food in the Stomach, also to put in Order

Di-gress, to go from

Di-late, to widen

Di-lute, to make thin

Dis-arm, to unweapon

Dis-band, to turn out of Service

Dis-burse, to lay out

Dis-card, to discharge

Dis-cern, to perceive

Dis-claim, to disown

Dis-close, to discover

Dis-pand, to stretch out

Dis-pel, to drive away

Dis-pense, to exempt or excuse

Dis-play, to unfold

Dis-sect, to cut open

Dis-sent, to disagree

Dis-taste, to dislike

Dis-suade, to advise to the contrary

Dis-tend, to draw out

Dis-til, to drop down

Dis-tort, to wrest aside

Dis-

Dis-use, *to forbear to use*  
 Di-vert, *to turn aside from*  
 Di-vest, *to unclothe or deprive*  
 Di-vorce, *to put away*  
 Di-vulge, *to spread abroad*  
 Dwin-dle, *to waste away*

## E

E-clipse, *to darken*  
 Ef-face, *to destroy*  
 Ef-fect, *to perform*  
 E-ject, *to cast out*  
 E-late, *to puff up*  
 E-lect, *to choose or appoint*  
 E-lude, *to shift or shun Danger*  
 Em-balm, *to preserve a Corpse*  
 Em-bark, *to go on Ship-board*  
 E-merge, *to rise again, or pop up again, &c.*

E-mit, *to set forth*  
 E-mulge, *to stroke out*  
 En-act, *to decree*  
 En-chant, *to bewitch*  
 En-close, *to include*  
 En-dear, *to make beloved*  
 En-dure *to undergo, to continue*  
 En-force, *to constrain*  
 En-gage, *to persuade*  
 En-graft, *to improve a Tree by putting in of other Branches*

En-gross, *to get all to one's self*  
 En-hance, *to raise the Value*  
 En-roll, *to put down in Writing*  
 En-tail, *to make over*  
 En-tice, *to tempt*  
 E-quip *to set forth*  
 E-rase, *to blot out*  
 E-rect, *to build*  
 Ef-say, *to attempt or undertake*  
 E-vade, *to shun, to put off*  
 E-vince, *to prove*  
 Ex-alt, *to lift up*  
 Ex-cite, *to stir up*  
 Ex-ert, *to put forth*  
 Ex-hale, *to breathe or steam out*  
 Ex-haust, *to empty or consume*

Ex-ist, *to have a Being*  
 Ex-pand, *to stretch out, or open*  
 Ex-pel, *to drive out*  
 Ex-pend, *to lay out*  
 Ex-pire, *to die*  
 Ex-plode, *to cry down*  
 Ex-port, *to send over Sea*  
 Ex-punge, *to blot out*  
 Ex-tol, *to cry up*  
 Ex-tort, *to gain by Force*  
 Ex-trude, *to thrust out*  
 Ex-ult, *to leap for Joy*

## F

Fà-mish, *to starve*  
 Fer-mént, *to swell or puff up*  
 Flàt-ter, *to praise over-much*  
 Flou-rish, *to prosper*  
 Fo-ment, *to encourage, to abet*  
 For-feit, *to lose by Neglect*  
 Frustrate, *to disappoint*  
 Fur-bish, *to brighten*

## G

Gar-nish, *to adorn*  
 Glit-ter, *to shine, to sparkle*

## H

Hal-low, *to make holy*  
 Hal-loo, *to call or set on (as Dogs, &c.)*  
 Har-row, *to break Clods*  
 Ha-zard, *to venture*  
 Ho-ver, *to flutter*

## I &amp; J

Jàn-gle, *to differ*  
 Il-lude, *to mock or deceive*  
 Im-bibe, *to suck in, to receive*  
 Im-brue, *to wet with Blood*  
 Im-merse, or Immerge, *to dip*  
 Im-part, *to disclose*  
 Im-pede, *to hinder, to stop*  
 Im-peach, *to accuse*  
 Im-pel, *to force or drive forward*  
 Im-pend, *to hang over Head*  
 Im-plore, *to beseech*  
 Im-ply, *to contain, to signify*  
 Im-print, *to fix in the Mind*

Im.

Im-pute, *to ascribe*  
 In-cite, *to provoke*  
 In-clude, *to take in*  
 In-cur, *to fall under*  
 In-dent, *to cut on the Edges*  
 In-dict, *to accuse*  
 In-dite, *to compose*  
 In-dorse, *to write on the Back*  
 In-fect, *to corrupt or taint*  
 In-ject, *to cast in*  
 In-sert, *to put in*  
 In-spect, *to look into*  
 In-spire, *to prompt on*  
 In-fil, *to infuse*  
 In-sure, *to engage for*  
 In-trude, *to thrust one's self*  
     *into Company*  
 In-veigh, *to rail against*  
 In-vert, *to turn upside down*  
 In-vest, *to put in Possession*  
 In-volve, *to wrap or fold in*  
 In-ure, *to accustom to any Thing*

L

Là-bour, *to take Pains*  
 Lan-guish, *to pine away*

M

Main-tain, *to uphold*  
 Ma-lign, *to envy or bear ill*  
     *Will*  
 Mà-nage, *to husband or do*  
     *well*  
 Man-gle, *to rend or cut*  
 Ma-nùre, *to till the Ground*  
 Màr-vel, *to wonder*  
 Mo-lest, *to disturb*  
 Mùr-der, or Mùr-ther, *to kill*  
 Muz-zle, *to tie up the Mouth*

N

Neg-lect, *to disregard*  
 Nón-plus, *to put to the Stand*  
 Nou-rish, *to maintain*  
 Num-ber, *to count or reckon*

O

O-béy, *to submit*  
 Ob-trude, *to thrust in, to impose*  
 Oc-cur, *to meet together*

O-mit, *to leave out, not to do*  
 Op-pose, *to withstand*  
 Op-press, *to over-burthen*  
 Op-pugn, *to resist*  
 Or-dain, *to appoint*

P

Pàr-boil, *to boil in Part*  
 Par-ley, *to talk with*  
 Par-take, *to take Part with*  
 Per-ish, *to decay*  
 Per-jure, *to forswear*  
 Per-mit, *to allow*  
 Per-plex, *to disquiet*  
 Per-sist, *to hold on*  
 Per-suade, *to make believe*  
 Per-tain, *to belong to*  
 Per-vert, *to seduce*  
 Pe-ruse, *to read over*  
 Pic-kle, *to preserve*  
 Pil-fer, *to steal*  
 Pil-lage, *to plunder*  
 Plun-der, *to rob*  
 Po-lish, *to make bright*  
 Pon-der, *to consider*  
 Por-ténd, *to betoken*  
 Por-tray, *to paint truly*  
 Post-pone, *to put off*  
 Pre-cede, *to go before*  
 Pre-dict, *to foretell*  
 Pre-fix, *to set before*  
 Pre-mise, *to treat of before*  
 Pre-sage, *to foretell*  
 Pre-scribe, *to appoint*  
 Pre-sent, *to give*  
 Pre-side, *to rule over*  
 Pro-duce, *to bring forth*  
 Pro-mote, *to advance*  
 Pro-long, *to lengthen*  
 Pro-mulge, *to publish or pro-*  
     *claim*  
 Pro-nounce, *to utter*  
 Pro-pense, *inclinable to*  
 Pro-pound, *to propose*  
 Pro-rogue, *to put off, to prolong*  
 Pro-tect, *to defend*  
 Pro-tend, *to stretch out*  
 Pro-trude,



Pro-trude, *to thrust forward*  
 Puz-zle, *to confound*

## Q

Quib-ble, *to equivocate*  
 Quic-ken, *to hasten*

## R

Ràl-ly, *to banter, also to chide*  
 Ram-ble, *to go astray*  
 Ran-sack, *to rifle*  
 Ran-som, *to redeem*  
 Re-bùke, *to reprove*  
 Re-call, *to call back*  
 Re-cant, *to unsay*  
 Re-cede, *to depart from*  
 Re-cite, *to rehearse*  
 Re-claim, *to amend*  
 Re-cline, *to lean back wards*  
 Re-cluse, *to shut up*  
 Re-coil, *to fly back*  
 Re-count, *to relate*  
 Re-cruit, *to supply*  
 Re-cur, *to return*  
 Re-deem, *to recover*  
 Re-dound, *to abound above*  
 Re-dress, *to reform*  
 Re-duce, *to restore, to bring to*  
 Re-fel, *to disapprove or refute*  
 Re-fer, *to direct to another or*  
     *submit to another's Judgment*  
 Re-fine, *to purify*  
 Re-fit, *to fit out again*  
 Re-flect, *to think seriously*  
 Re-form, *to take up, to amend*  
 Re-frain, *to forbear*  
 Re-fresh, *to receive*  
 Re-fund, *to pay back*  
 Re-fute, *to disprove*  
 Re-gain, *to get again*  
 Re-gret, *to be sorry for*  
 Re-hearse, *to relate*  
 Re-ject, *to cast off, to despise*  
 Re-join, *to reply*  
 Re-lapse, *to fall into again*  
 Re-late, *to tell any Thing*  
 Re-lax, *to loosen*  
 Re-lease, *to let go*

Re-lent, *to grow compassionate*  
 Re-lish, *to taste, to approve*  
 Re-màrk, *to take Notice*  
 Re-mit, *to pay, to forgive, to*  
     *return*

Re-new, *to begin afresh*  
 Re-pair, *to amend*  
 Re-peal, *to make void*  
 Re-peat, *to say over again*  
 Re-pel, *to drive back*  
 Re-pine, *to grudge at, to be*  
     *sorry for*

Re-pose, *to rest*  
 Re-press, *to restrain*  
 Re-pute, *to esteem*  
 Re-quite, *to reward*  
 Rés-cue, *to deliver*  
 Re-sent, *to be angry with*  
 Re-serve, *to lay up*  
 Re-side, *to abide*  
 Re-sign, *to yield up*  
 Re-sist, *to withstand*  
 Re-sort, *to repair unto*  
 Re-spire, *to breathe*  
 Re-pond, *to answer*  
 Re-strain, *to keep back*  
 Re-tail, *to sell out in small Par-*  
     *cels or Quantities*

Re-tain, *to keep in Memory*  
 Re-tard, *to keep back, to hinder*  
 Re-tire, *to withdraw*  
 Re-tort, *to twist, or turn back*  
 Re-tract, *to draw back*  
 Re-treat, *to go away*  
 Re-trieve, *to recover*  
 Re-veal, *to discover*  
 Re-vere, *to honour*  
 Re-verse, *to repeal*  
 Re-vert, *to return*  
 Re-vile, *to reproach*  
 Re-vise, *to look over again*  
 Re-vive, *to recover*  
 Re-voke, *to call back again*  
 Re-volt, *to rebel*  
 Re-volve, *to cast about in Mind*  
     *also to roll or tumble over*  
 Sa-lute,

S

Sà-lute, to shew Respect, to kiss  
 Saun-ter, to idle up and down  
 Scam-per, to run away  
 Scat-ter, to disperse  
 Scrib-ble, to scratch with a Pen  
 Se-clùde, to shut out  
 Se-duce, to mislead  
 Sé-ver, to put asunder  
 Sha-dow, to skreen  
 Shat-ter, to break to Pieces  
 Show-er, to pour down  
 Shud-der, to quake or tremble  
 Shuf-fle, to shift  
 Slum-ber, to sleep, to dose  
 Smo-ther, to choak, to suffocate  
 Smug-gle, to run Goods by Fraud  
 So-lace, to comfort one's Self  
 Stam-mer, to stutter  
 Spar-kle, to shine  
 Spat-ter, to sprinkle  
 Sprin-kle, to wet with a Drop  
 Stran-gle, to choak or stifle  
 Stum-ble, to trip up or be like to fall  
 Sub-due, to bring under  
 Sub-ject, to restrain  
 Sub-join, to add to  
 Sub-mit, to humble, to yield  
 Sub-orn, to persuade one to bear false Witness  
 Sub-scribe, to write underneath  
 Sub-serve, to second or help  
 Sub-side, to sink down  
 Sub-sist, to exist or continue  
 Sub-vert, to overthrow  
 Suc-ceed, to come after  
 Sug-gest, to put in Mind  
 Sum-mon, to call one to appear  
 Sup-plant, to beguile  
 Sup-port, to uphold  
 Sup-pose, to imagine  
 Sur-charge, to overload  
 Sur-mise, to think  
 Sur-mount, to overcome

Sur-pass, to excel  
 Sur-round, to encompass  
 Sur-vey, to look over, to measure  
 Sur-vive, to outlive  
 Sus-pend, to delay, to put off  
 Swad-dle, to put round  
 Swag-ger, to beator, to boast

T

Tàr-nish, to grow dull  
 Thick-en, to make thick  
 Threa-ten, to chide  
 Tin-gle, to feel a small Pain  
 Tin-kle, with a Bell  
 Tor-mént, to put in Pain  
 Tór-ture, to torment  
 Tra-duce, to slander or accuse  
 Tràm-ple, to tread upon  
 Trans-act, to manage  
 Tran-scend, to surpass, to exceed  
 Tran-scribe, to copy out  
 Trans-fer, to remove  
 Trans-form, to change into another Form  
 Trans-fuse, to pour out from one into another  
 Trans-gress, to trespass  
 Trans-late, to transfer, also to turn out of one Language into another  
 Trans-mit, to convey  
 Trans-mute, to change one Matter into another  
 Trans-pierce, to run through  
 Trans-plant, to remove  
 Trans-port, to convey  
 Trans-pose, to change the Order  
 Trià-vel, to go a Journey  
 Tra-verse, to trace out a Matter  
 Trem-ble, to shake with Fear  
 Tre-pan, to beguile  
 Tres-pass, to commit a Fault  
 Tru-ant, to loiter or idle  
 Trun-dle, to roll along  
 Tum-ble,

Tum-ble, *to fall*Twin-kle, *to sparkle*Twit-ter, *to shake, to tremble*

## V

Vá-nish, *to disappear*Va-pour, *to brag*Va-ry, *to alter, to change*Ven-ture, *to hazard*Vi-brate, *to shake to and fro*Vi-sit, *to go to see a Person*Vouch-safe, *to condescend*Up-braid, *to reproach*Up-hold, *to keep up or support*Ut-ter, *to pronounce or speak*

## W

Wàd-dle, *to go as a Duck*Wal-low, *to roll up and down*Wan-der, *to ramble up and down*War-ble, *to sing as Birds*Wel-come, *to salute*Whi-ten, *to make white*Wi-den, *to make broad or wider*Wi-ther, *to fade*Wor-ry, *to hurry or tease*Wrin-kle, *to crease or fold*

## TABLE IV.

*Noun Substantives of three Syllables, accented and explained.**Those Words which you cannot find here, look for in the two next Tables in Words of three Syllables.***A** Béttor, *one that advises*  
Abridgement, *a short-ening*Accidence, *a little Book of the first Rudiments of Grammar*Accident, *Chance, Misfortune*Accómplice, *a Companion*Acquittal, *a Discharge*Adjournment, *putting off*Adjúment, *Help, Aid*Adjutant, *an Assistant*Admiral, *a Sea Commander*Advénture, *a Chance*A'dvocate, *a Pleader*Aff'ance, *a Confidence*Affluence, *Fortune or Plenty*Aggregate, *Total*Aggréssor, *the Beginner*Agony, *Horror, violent Pain*Alderman, *a Magistrate*Alémbick, *a Distil*Algebra, *short Arithmetic*Alien, *a Foreigner*Aliment, *Food, Nourishment*Aliture, *Nourishment*Allótment, *Appointment*A'lmanack, *a yearly Account of Time, Weather, &c.*Allówance, *Maintenance*Almoner, *Disposer of Alms*Alphabet, *all the Letters of a Language*Altitude, *Height*Amnesty, *a general Pardon*Amulet, *Charm*Anarchy, *without Government*Anchoret, *an Hermit*Animal, *any living Creature*Annóyance, *Damage, Nuisance*Antagonist, *Adversary*A'ntichrist, *a false Christ*Antidote, *a Remedy for Poison*Antipope, *a false Pope*Aperture, *an Opening*Apóstate, *a Backslider*Apartment, *a Lodging*Appendage, *an Addition*Appendix, *added to another*A'ptitude, *Fitness, Disposition*Aqueduct, *a Conduit or Pipe*Arcánum, *a Secret*Architect, *a Master Builder*



Argument, *Reason or Proof*  
 Armàda, *a great Navy*  
 Artery, *a Blood Vessel*  
 Article, *a chief Head*  
 Artifice, *Cunning*  
 Assailant, *one who assaults*  
 Assessor, *a Setler of Taxes*  
 Atchievement, *a great Act*  
 Atheism, *the denying of God*  
 Attribute, *a Property*  
 Auction, *a public Sale*  
 Audience, *a Hearing*  
 Avenue, *a fine Walk or Passage*  
 Augury, *a Divination by Birds*  
 Axiom, *a self-evident Principle*

B

Bàchanals, *drunken Feasts*  
 Batchelor, *an unmarried Man*  
 Baronet, *below a Baron*  
 Barrister, *a Lawyer*  
 Basilisk, *a venomous Creature*  
 Benefice, *an ecclesiastical Living*  
 Bigotry, *Superstition*  
 Bissèxile, *Leap Year*  
 Blasphemy, *curfing of God*  
 Botanist, *one skilled in Plants*  
 Bravery, *Courage*  
 Brevity, *Shortness*  
 Bullion, *uncoined Gold or Silver*

C

Càbinet, *a small Chest*  
 Calamint, *an Herb*  
 Calendar, *an Almanack*  
 Calenture, *a burning Fever*  
 Calumny, *Reproach*  
 Candidate, *one who offers himself*  
 Cannibals, *Men-eaters*  
 Canopy, *a Covering over Head*  
 Caravan, *a Sort of Waggon*  
 Cardinal, *a Priest of Rome*  
 Carriage, *the carrying of Goods*  
 Cartilage, *a gristly Substance*  
 Catalogue, *a List of Names*  
 Catechism, *a short System*

Catherine, *a Woman's Name*  
 Càvalry, *the Horsemen*  
 Cavalcade, *a Show on Horseback*  
 Caveat, *a Caution*  
 Cavity, *Hollowness*  
 Celadine, *an Herb*  
 Century, *an hundred Years*  
 Champion, *a valiant Man*  
 Chancellor, *an Officer*  
 Chastity, *Purity*  
 Chimèra, *an idle Conceit*  
 Chronicles, *Histories*  
 Cinnamon, *a Spice*  
 Circuit, *a Compass about*  
 Citadel, *a strong Fort*  
 Citizen, *a Freeman of a City*  
 Cognizance, *Knowledge*  
 Colloquy, *a Conference*  
 Combatant, *a Fighter*  
 Comedy, *a Play*  
 Committee, *a select Company*  
 Còmplement, *Remainder*  
 Compliment, *a Ceremony*  
 Compòsure, *Calmness of Mind*  
 Computant, *an Accomptant*  
 Comptroller, *an Inspector*  
 Concernment, *Affair, Business*  
 Concordance, *Agreement*  
 Concurrence, *running together*  
 Cònference, *a Discourse*  
 Confluence, *a Còncourse*  
 Cònfòrmist, *one who conforms*  
 Cònjecture, *Guess, Opinion*  
 Connivance, *a winking at*  
 Cònsequence, *Importance*  
 Còntèxture, *a joining together*  
 Continence, *Chastity*  
 Continent, *firm Land*  
 Conveyance, *a Deed*  
 Còroner, *an Officer*  
 Coverture, *a Place that covers*  
 Courtesy, *Civility*  
 Criticism, *nice judging*  
 Crucifix, *a Cross*  
 Crudity, *Rawness*



Exorcist, *a Conjurer*  
 E'tacy, *a Trance or Swoon*

F

Faction, *a Party*  
 Faculty, *Ability, Talent*  
 Falconer, *a Manager of Hawks*  
 Fallacy, *Deceit*  
 Falsity, *Untruth*  
 Fànatick, *an over zealous*  
     *Professor of Religion*  
 Farrier, *an Horse Doctor*  
 Fashion, *Mode, Dress*  
 Favourite, *a Darling*  
 Fellowship, *in Partnership*  
 Ferùla, *a foolish Instrument*  
     *used in some Schools*  
 Fèstival, *a Feast or Holiday*  
 Fìction, *a feigned Story*  
 Filements, *small Fibres*  
 Finery, *fine Attire*  
 Firmament, *the Sky*  
 Fishery, *the Trade of fishing*  
 Fistula, *an Ulcer*  
 Flagelet, *a Wind Instrument*  
 Flattery, *fawning, wheedling*  
 Fluxion, *a Flowing*  
 Poppery, *Fantasticalness*  
 Forester, *a Keeper of a Forest*  
 Forfeiture, *losing one's Right to*  
 Forgery, *counterfeiting*  
 Formalist, *a formal Person*  
 Fortitude, *Courage*  
 Fraction, *Strife*  
 Fratricide, *killing of a Brother*  
 Friction, *rubbing or chafing*  
 Frontier, *the Limits or Border*  
 Function, *Duty or Office*  
 Funeral, *a Burying*  
 Furniture, *Household Goods*  
 Fusion, *melting of Metals*  
 Fustian, *a Sort of Cloth*

G

Gallantry, *Intrigue, Bravery*  
 Gallery, *a Sort of Balcony*  
 Galliot, *a small Sea Vessel*  
 Gambadoes, *a Sort of Boats*

Gàrdener, *Dresser of Gardens*  
 Garniture, *Trimming*  
 General, *a Commander*  
 Genesis, *Creation*  
 Genius, *Nature, Fancy*  
 Gentian, *an Herb*  
 Gentilism, *Heathenism*  
 Gentleman, *of a good Family*  
 Gibberish, *nonsensical Talk*  
 Glazier, *a Worker in Glass*  
 Glimmering, *a faint Light*  
 Government, *Rule, Dominion*  
 Governor, *a Ruler*  
 Granary, *a Storehouse for Corn*  
 Grazier, *one who feeds Cattle*  
 Gravity, *Sobriety, Weight*  
 Guardian, *a Manager*  
 Gudgeon, *a small Fish*

H

Hàbitude, *Disposition*  
 Harbinger, *one who provides*  
 Harmony, *Melody, Agreement*  
 Harpsichord, *musical Instru-*  
     *ment*  
 Hacatomb, *a Sacrifice of an*  
     *hundred Oxen*  
 Hellebore, *a Plant*  
 Hemisphere, *Half a Globe*  
 Herbalist, *one skilled in Plants*  
 Heretick, *a Name given to all*  
     *that are not Roman Catholicks*  
 Heritage, *Inheritance*  
 Heresy, *contrary to the Funda-*  
     *mentals of Religion*  
 Hexagon, *a Figure of six Sides*  
 History, *an Account of Things*  
 Homicide, *Manlaughter*  
 Homily, *a Sermon*  
 Hòspital, *an House for Sick*  
 Hugonots, *a Nickname given*  
     *to Protestants in France*  
 Humourist, *a whimsical Person*  
 Hurricane, *a violent Storm*  
 Hyàcinth, *a Flower so called*  
 Hypocrite, *a Dissembler*



## J and I

Jàcobites, *a Name given to the Friends of James the 2d*  
 Javelin, *a Half Pike*  
 Idiom, *a Way of Speaking*  
 Idiot, *a Fool*  
 Jealousy, *Suspicion*  
 JEHOVAH, *the sacred Name of God*  
 Jesuit, *a Popish Priest*  
 Jeweller, *a Dealer in Jewels*  
 Ignorance, *want of Understanding*  
 Impeachment, *Accusation*  
 Implements, *Tools*  
 Impostor, *a Deceiver*  
 Imposthume, *a Swelling*  
 Imposture, *a Cheat*  
 Inchantment, *a Charm*  
 Incident, *happening by Chance*  
 Incisure, *a Cut or Gash*  
 Incitement, *Motive*  
 Inclosure, *a Place inclosed*  
 Increment, *Improvement*  
 Indenture, *a Writing indented*  
 Indigo, *or Indico, a blue Stone*  
 Inducement, *a Motive*  
 Indulgence, *Fondness*  
 Industry, *Diligence*  
 Infancy, *Childhood*  
 Infantry, *the Foot Soldiers*  
 Inference, *a Conclusion drawn from any Thing*  
 Influence, *Power over*  
 Ingenùity, *Genius*  
 Injury, *Wrong, Offence*  
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*  
 Inquiry, *a Search*  
 Instrument, *a Tool to work with*  
 Insurance, *Security*  
 Intendant, *a Governor*  
 Intercourse, *Correspondence*  
 Interest, *Use Money, also Power*  
 Interim, *in the mean while*  
 Interlude, *done between the Acts of a Play*

Intèrment, *a Burial*  
 Interreign, *Space between the Reign of two Kings*  
 Interstice, *Space between*  
 Interval, *a Pause or Distance*  
 Interview, *a Sight of*  
 Intruder, *he that intrudes upon another*  
 Inventor, *a Contriver*  
 Irony, *by Way of Derision*  
 Jubilee, *a Year of Rejoicing*  
 Judaism, *the Jews Religion*

## K

Kidnapper, *a Manseller*  
 Kilderkin, *18 Gallons*  
 Knavery, *deceitful Dealing*

## L

Làbyrinth, *an intricate Place*  
 Laity, *the common People*  
 Larceny, *Theft*  
 Làteran, *the Pope's Palace*  
 Làtinist, *one skilled in Latin*  
 Latitude, *Breadth*  
 Lavender, *an Herb*  
 Leachery, *Lust*  
 Legacy, *left by Will*  
 Legion, *about 5 or 6000*  
 Levity, *Mildness*  
 Leprosy, *a dry Scurf*  
 Lethargy, *Drowsiness*  
 Lenity, *Lightness*  
 Libertine, *a loose Liver*  
 Liberty, *Freedom*  
 Library, *a Place for Books*  
 Lieutenant, *an Officer*  
 Ligaments, *Threads*  
 Liturgy, *a Form of Prayer*  
 Logarithms, *artificial Numbers*  
 Longitude, *Length*  
 Lottery, *by Chance*  
 Loyalty, *Fidelity*  
 Lucifer, *the Devil*  
 Luxury, *Sensuality*

## M

Màckarel, *a Fish well known*  
 Meànder, *Matter of Intricacy*  
 Magistrate,

Mágistrate, Justice of Peace  
 Magnitude, Greatness  
 Mahomet, the Turkish Impo-  
 sor  
 Maintenance, a Support  
 Malaga, a Sort of Wine  
 Manacles, Fetters  
 Mandámus, a Writ  
 Mánual, a Pocket-Book  
 Mariner, a Seaman  
 Marmalade, a Sweetmeat  
 Martyrdom, the Death of a  
 Martyr  
 Masquerade, Disguise  
 Massacre, butcherly Slaughter  
 Matricide, Murder of a Mother  
 Medicine, a physical Remedy  
 Medium, Middle, mean State  
 Melilot, an Herb  
 Melody, Harmony  
 Memory, the Faculty of Re-  
 membering  
 Mendicant, a beggarly Friar  
 Menstruum, a dissolving Li-  
 quor  
 Merchandise, Goods  
 Meriment, Mirth, Jollity  
 Messenger, one who goes of any  
 Errand  
 Metaphor, a Figure in Rhetoric  
 Meteor, a Vapour  
 Microscope, a magnifying Glass  
 Millener, a Seller of Ribbons  
 Million, ten hundred thousand  
 Minion, a Favourite  
 Minister, a Preacher  
 Miracle, beyond Nature  
 Miscreant, a Wretch  
 Mission, a sending  
 Mittimus, a Warrant  
 Mockery, Banter  
 Modesty, Bashfulness  
 Modicum, a little Matter  
 Moiety, one Half  
 Monarchy, kingly Government  
 Monastery, a Place for Monks

Monitor, an Adviser  
 Monument, a Tomb or Statue  
 Moralift, one skilled in Morals  
 Motion, Disposition  
 Moveables, personal Goods  
 Mountebank, a Quack  
 Mulberry, a Fruit well known  
 Multitude, a Number of People  
 Mummery, Romance, Buffo-  
 nery  
 Murderer, one who kills another  
 Muséum, a Study or Library  
 Musquetéer, a Soldier  
 Mútiny, Sedition, Revolt  
 Myriad, the Number of 10,000  
 Mystery, a Secret, or Business

N

Nàrrative, a Relation or Story  
 Narrátor, a Relator of Things  
 Nátion, a People  
 Nazarite, one devoted to God  
 Nicety, Exactness  
 Névator, a Changer or Usurper  
 Novelty, Newness  
 Nuncio, the Pope's Ambassador  
 Nunnery, a Place for Nuns  
 Nutriment, Nourishment

Q

Obelisk, this Mark (†)  
 Obloquy, evil speaking  
 Obsequies, Funeral Rites  
 Observance, Respect  
 Obstacle, Hindrance  
 Occident, the West  
 Ocean, the Sea  
 Octàgon, a Figure of 8 Sides  
 Octavo, eight Leaves in a Sheet  
 Oculist, one skilled in Eyes  
 Officer, one in Office  
 Opium, a sleeping Potion  
 Oppónt, one who opposes  
 Orator, an eloquent Person  
 Ordinance, a Decree  
 Organist, a Player on an Organ  
 Orient, the East  
 Orifice, an Opening or Hole

F

Ori-

- Origin, *the first Rise, Stock*  
 Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*  
 Ornature, *an Adorning*  
 Overture, *a Proposal*  
 P  
 Palisades, *small light Pales*  
 Pannier, *a Wicker Basket*  
 Parable, *a Simile*  
 Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*  
 Paradox, *a puzzling Assertion*  
 Paragraph, *a Division of a Book*  
 Paramour, *a Lover*  
 Parasite, *Flatterer*  
 Parcity, *Sparingness*  
 Parentage, *Kindred*  
 Parity, *Equality*  
 Patricide, *Murderer of his Parent*  
 Particle, *a small Part of Matter*  
 Partisan, *a Favourite of a Party*  
 Parvity, *Littleness*  
 Pasturage, *Pasture*  
 Patriarch, *a chief Father*  
 Patriot, *a public Benefactor*  
 Patronage, *Defence, Protection*  
 Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*  
 Peasantry, *the Country People*  
 Pedagogue, *an Instructor*  
 Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*  
 Pedigree, *Family or Descent*  
 Pelican, *a Bird*  
 Penalty, *a Fine or Punishment*  
 Pendulum, *a hanging Weight*  
 Pension, *a Salary*  
 Pentecost, *Whitsunday*  
 Penury, *extreme Want*  
 Perfidy, *Treachery*  
 Period, *a Full Stop or End*  
 Perjury, *false Swearing*  
 Perquisites, *extraordinary Profit*  
 Personage, *an honourable Person*  
 Perusal, *reading over*  
 Pestilence, *the Plague*  
 Pickerel, *a young Pike*  
 Pigeon, *a Bird well known*  
 Pinion, *the Wing or Feather*  
 Pinnacle, *the highest Top*  
 Pleurisy, *a Disease*  
 Poetry, *Verse*  
 Policy, *Craft*  
 Polity, *Government*  
 Polygon, *of many Corners*  
 Pomgranate, *a Fruit*  
 Popery, *the Popish Religion*  
 Populace, *the common People*  
 Porphyry, *a fine Marble*  
 Portion, *a Lot or Share*  
 Portraiture, *the Picture of*  
 Potentate, *a Sovereign Prince*  
 Potion, *a Medicine*  
 Poulterer, *one who sells Fowls*  
 Preamble, *the Introduction*  
 Précedent, *an Example*  
 Précepter, *a Master or Tutor*  
 Précipice, *a steep Place*  
 Preference, *Choice*  
 Prejudice, *Damage, Injury*  
 Premium, *a Reward*  
 Presbyter, *a Lay-elder*  
 Prescience, *Fore Knowledge*  
 President, *a Ruler*  
 Principle, *the first Cause*  
 Privilege, *a great Advantage*  
 Privity, *Knowledge, Consent*  
 Probity, *Honesty*  
 Procédure, *a going on*  
 Prodigy, *beyond Nature*  
 Progeny, *Offspring*  
 Prophecy, *a Foretelling*  
 Proposal, *an Offer*  
 Prosélite, *one converted*  
 Prostitute, *a Whore*  
 Providence, *Forefight*  
 Proviso, *a Caution or Caveat*  
 Psalmody, *a Singing of Psalms*  
 Punishment, *Correction*  
 Purity, *unmixed Honesty*  
 Puritans, *a Nick Name*  
 Purveyor, *a Provider*  
 Pyramid, *a tapering Figure*  
 Quadrangle,



**Q**  
*Quadrangle, a Figure of four Sides*  
*Quadrature, the Squaring of any Thing*  
*Quakerism, the Doctrine of Quakers*  
*Quality, Condition, Nature*  
*Quandary, in doubt*  
*Quantity, Bigness, Extent*  
*Quarantine, forty Days*

**R**

*Rámpier, a Bank of Earth*  
*Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing*  
*Ratio, Reason, Relation*  
*Rávishment, Rapture, Joy*  
*Ricítal, a Rehearsal*  
*Rectangle, a long Square*  
*Rectitude, Uprightness*  
*Rectory, a Spiritual Living*  
*Recusants, Roman Catholics*  
*Reference, a Direction*  
*Regency, Government during the King's Minority*  
*Regicide, a King killer*  
*Regimen, Government, Rule*  
*Region, a Country*  
*Register, a Book of Records*  
*Rehearsal, Relation, Report*  
*Reluctance, Unwillingness*  
*Rémedy, Cure, Help*  
*Remittance, Return of Money*  
*Rencóunter, an Adventure*  
*Rendezvous, a Meeting*  
*Renegade, one who renounces his Religion*  
*Repartée, a quick Reply*  
*Répentance, Sorrow*  
*Replevin, a Writ so called*  
*Reprisals, by taking again*  
*Republic, a Commonwealth*  
*Requital, a Reward*  
*Resemblance, a Likeness*  
*Resentment, Displeasure*  
*Résidence, Place of Abode*  
*Residue, Remainder*

*Resistance, a withstanding*  
*Respondent, he who answers*  
*Réinúe, Attendance*  
*Retirement, Privacy*  
*Retrenchment, a cutting away*  
*Révenue, yearly Profit*  
*Revísal, a second Examination*  
*Rhapsody, a confused Collection*  
*Rhetorick, the Art of Speaking*  
*Rheumatism, a Disease*  
*Ribaldry, mean Discourse*  
*Ritual, a little Book*  
*Royalty, Kingship, Dignity*  
*Rudiments, the first Principles*  
*Ruffian, a desperate Villain*  
*Runagate, a rambling Fellow*

**S**

*Sácrament, an holy Sign*  
*Sacrilege, Church robbing*  
*Sadduces, a People that deny the Being of Angels*  
*Salary, Servants Wages*  
*Saltpéter, a Kind of Mineral*  
*Sánction, a Degree*  
*Sanctity, Holiness*  
*Sanhédrim, the Supreme Council of Jews*  
*Sànity, Health, Soundness*  
*Sapience, Prudence*  
*Sardónix, a precious Stone*  
*Sáturday, the seventh Day*  
*Satyríst, a Writer of Satyr*  
*Saxifrage, an Herb*  
*Scaramouch, a Posture Master*  
*Scavenger, Dirt-gatherer*  
*Schismatic, one guilty of unlawful Separation*  
*Scrivener, a Writer*  
*Scullion, a Kitchen-Wench*  
*Secrement, the separate Part*  
*Secrecy, a Privacy*  
*Sectary, one of any Sect*  
*Section, a Division*  
*Sentiment, Opinion*  
*Sepulchre, a Grave*  
*Serenade, Night-Music*  
**Sergeants,**

Séergeant, an Officer  
 Series, Order, Course  
 Servitor, a Waiter  
 Servitude, Slavery  
 Session, a Meeting of Council  
 Settlement, a settled Revenue  
 Signature, the Resemblance  
 Syllabub, Milk mixed  
 Simony, the Buying and Selling  
     of Church Livings  
 Skeleton, the Bones of a human  
     Body put together in due Order  
 Sodomy, Buggery  
 Solitude, Retirement  
 Sophister, a cavillian Disputer  
 Sorcery, Witchcraft  
 Sovereign, a Prince  
 Species, a Kind or Sort  
 Specimen, an Example  
 Spectator, a Looker on  
 Spectacle, a public Sight  
 Speculum, a Looking-Glass  
 Station, our Place, or calling  
 Stranguary, a Disease  
 Strappado, a Punishment  
 Stratagem, a subtle Invention  
 Suavity, Pleasantness  
 Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute  
 Subterfuge, Evasion, Shift  
 Suicide, Self-Murder  
 Sullenness, Stubbornness  
 Summary, an Abridgement  
 Supplement, an Addition  
 Supposal, Imagination  
 Surplus, over and above  
 Surgery, Practice of a Surgeon  
 Surrogate, a Deputy  
 Surveyor, a Measurer of Land  
 Survivor, longest Liver  
 Sympochant, a Flatterer  
 Symmetry, Proportion  
 Symphony, Harmony  
 Synagogue, a Place of Wor-  
     ship  
 Synopsis, a brief View  
 Taffety, a Sort of foreign Silk

Tapstry, a fine Manufacture  
     for Hangings  
 Telescope, a Glass to view  
     distant Objects  
 Temperance, Moderation  
 Tendency, Drift, Aptness  
 Tenement, a Dwelling-House  
 Terrier, a Hunting Dog  
 Testament, a Will  
 Testator, one who makes a  
     Will  
 Théâtre, a Play-House  
 Tobacco, an Indian Weed  
 Tragedy, a mournful Subject  
 Treasury, a Place for Treas-  
     ure  
 Triangle, a Figure of three  
     Angles  
 Tribunal, a Judgment Seat  
 Trinity, the Godhead  
 Truncheon, a Sort of Staff  
 Turmeric, an Indian Herb  
 Turpentine, a Sort of Oil  
 Turpitude, Filthiness  
 Tympany, a hard Swelling  
 Tyranny, cruel Government

## V

Vácancy, an empty Space  
 Vacuum, a Space void of  
     Bodies  
 Vagabond, an idle Fellow  
 Valentine, a Romish Festival  
 Vanity, Folly, Unprofitable-  
     ness  
 Variance, Difference  
 Vassalage, Subjection  
 Vatican, a Library at Rome  
 Vehicle, a Carriage  
 Venerly, Lustfulness  
 Venison, the Flesh of a Buck  
 Ventricle, the Stomach  
 Veriment, in Truth  
 Verity, Truth  
 Version, a Translation  
 Vertigo, a Giddiness  
 Vestiges, Traces, Footsteps  
 Vicarage,

Vicarage, <i>the Benefice of a Vicar</i>	Utterance, <i>Speech</i>
Victuals, <i>Food</i>	Volcano, <i>a burning Mountain</i>
Vigilance, <i>Watchfulness</i>	W
Villager, <i>Inhabitant of a Village</i>	Waggoner, <i>a Waggon Driver</i>
Vintager, <i>a Manager of Grapes</i>	Wantonness, <i>Waggishness</i>
Violet, <i>a Flower</i>	Wapentake, <i>a Division of a County</i>
Virágo, <i>a stout Man-like Woman</i>	Warrener, <i>a Keeper of a Warren</i>
Vision, <i>a Revelation</i>	Weariness, <i>Tiresomeness</i>
Umbrella, <i>a Sort of Screen</i>	Wednesday, <i>the fourth Day</i>
Union, <i>Agreement</i>	Westminster, <i>a City</i>
Unity, <i>Union</i>	Whitsunday, <i>the seventh Sunday after Easter</i>
Universe, <i>the whole World</i>	Widower, <i>one who has buried his Wife</i>
Voluntéer, <i>one who serves willingly</i>	Wilderness, <i>a wild Place</i>
Votary, <i>one who has devoted himself</i>	Wretchedness, <i>Miserableness</i>
Votaress, <i>a Female Volary</i>	Y
Upholster, <i>a Maker of Beds</i>	Yéomanry, <i>Husbandry</i>
Urinal, <i>a Glasi for Urine</i>	Yesterday, <i>the Day last past</i>
Usurer, <i>one who lends for Gain</i>	Z
Utenfil, <i>an Instrument, or Tool</i>	Zábulon, <i>a Dwelling-Place</i>
	Zodiac, <i>a Circle in the Heaven</i>

T A B L E V.

*Noun Adjectives of three Syllables, accented and explained.*

Those Words of three Syllables, that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

<b>A</b> Bórtive, <i>untimely</i>	Antient, <i>old</i>
Abſolute, <i>unlimited</i>	Annual, <i>yearly</i>
Abſtérgent, <i>cleansing</i>	Anxious, <i>over thoughtful</i>
Abſtorted, <i>wrestled from</i>	Appàrent, <i>manifest, plain</i>
Abuſive, <i>apt to abuse</i>	Applauding, <i>commending</i>
Abundant, <i>abounding</i>	Appoſite, <i>fit</i>
Accordant, <i>agreeable</i>	Aqueous, <i>waterish</i>
Accurate, <i>exact, curious</i>	Arrogant, <i>proud, assuming</i>
Affable, <i>courteous</i>	Aſtringent, <i>binding</i>
Affrontive, <i>abusive</i>	Attentive, <i>heedful</i>
Alamóde, <i>fashionable</i>	Authentic, <i>of good Authority</i>
Aliquant, <i>uneven</i>	Autummal, <i>belonging to Autumn</i>
Alternate, <i>by Turns</i>	B
Ambient, <i>encompassing</i>	Bárbarous, <i>cruel</i>
Amorous, <i>apt to fall in Love</i>	Benumbed



Benumbed, *deprived of feeling*  
 Besieged, *encompassed*  
 Beastial, *beastly*  
 Boisterous, *unruly, stormy*

## C

Cápital, *great, chief*  
 Casual, *by Chance*  
 Catholick, *universal*  
 Circular, *round*  
 Circumspect, *watchful, wise*  
 Clamorous, *noisy, impertinent*  
 Coèqual, *equal to another*  
 Competent, *fit, convenient*  
 Comical, *pleasant, witty*  
 Complaisant, *obliging, civil*  
 Conceited, *preud, affected*  
 Conclusive, *ending*  
 Conducive, *profitable, helpful*  
 Cóngruous, *convenient, proper*  
 Conjugal, *married*  
 Consistent, *agreeable to*  
 Cóninent, *chofte*  
 Contingent, *that which may be*  
 Cónversant, *familiar*  
 Copious, *full, abounding*  
 Corporal, *bodily, gross*  
 Corrófive, *fretting, gnawing*  
 Crèdible, *worthy of Credit*  
 Credulous, *apt to believe*  
 Critical, *of nice Judgment*  
 Cubical, *belonging to a Cube*  
 Culpable, *blameworthy*  
 Cumberfome, *troublesome*  
 Cursory, *hasty, short*

## D

Debonnair, *courteous, sprightly*  
 Décimal, *belonging to Ten*  
 Decisive, *deciding, determining*  
 Defective, *wanting, imperfect*  
 Définitive, *limited*  
 Delicate, *dainty, neat*  
 Dépendent, *depending*  
 Désolate, *uninhabited, lone-  
some*  
 Desperate, *resolute, dangerous*  
 Desponding, *despairing*

Despotick, *arbitrary*  
 Désitute, *forsaken*  
 Dexterous, *cunning, skilful*  
 Diffident, *doubtful*  
 Diffúfive, *spreading*  
 Discordant, *disagreeing*  
 Dissolute, *loose, wanton*  
 Dissonant, *untuneable, jar-  
ring*

Disuasive, *apt to dissuade*  
 Diurnal, *daily*  
 Dócible, *teachable*  
 Dogmatic, *prudent, positive*  
 Domestick, *belonging to Home*  
 Dénative, *by Way of Gift*  
 Dropfical, *subject to the Dropsy*  
 Dubious, *dubifful*  
 Duplicate, *double*  
 Durable, *lasting*

## E

Eàsterly, *towards the East*  
 Eccentrick, *not having the  
same Centre*  
 E dible, *eatable*  
 Effective, *which brings to pass*  
 Embossed, *raised with Knobs*  
 Emergent, *sudden, accidental*  
 Eminent, *high, renowned*  
 Emúlgent, *stroaking*  
 Enormous, *out of Rule, bei-  
nous*

Erratick, *wandering*  
 Eternal, *of infinite Duration*  
 Evasive, *crafty, deceitful*  
 Evident, *clear, plain*  
 Exàlred, *lifted up, excellent*  
 E'cellent, *choice, valuable*  
 Excessive, *beyond due Bounds*  
 Exempted, *privileged*  
 Exigent, *needy, necessitous*  
 Exotick, *outlandish*  
 Exp'nsive, *chargeable, costly*  
 Explicit, *clear, plain, formal*  
 Exquisite, *exact, perfect*  
 External, *outward*

Extrínfick,

Extrinsick, Out-side,

F

Fábulous, feigned  
 Factionous, seditious  
 Falible, that may err  
 Fantastick, conceited  
 Feasible, what is likely to be  
 Feculent, full of Dregs  
 Federal, belonging to Covenant  
 Feminine, of the Female Kind  
 Filial, belonging to a Son  
 Finical, affected, foppish, fine  
 Flatulent, windy  
 Flexible, easy to bend, pliant  
 Fluminous, full of Rivers  
 Flustered, disordered in Mind  
 Forcible, strong, violent  
 Fortunate, lucky, successful  
 Flangible, what may be broken  
 Fraternal, brotherly  
 Fraudulent, crafty, deceitful  
 Frivolous, of no Account, silly  
 Frolicksome, full of Mirth  
 Fulminant, thundering  
 Furious, mad, fierce

G

Garrulous, full of Talk  
 Generous, free, bountiful  
 Genial, joyful, pertaining to  
 Marriage  
 Genuine, natural  
 Gigantic, Giant like  
 Globular, round as a Globe  
 Glorious, full of Glory  
 Glutinous, clammy  
 Gluttonous, greedy, devour-  
 ing  
 Gorgeous, costly  
 Gracious, full of Grace  
 Gradual, by Degrees

H

Hallowed, made holy  
 Hazardous, dangerous  
 Heroic, valiant  
 Hideous, frightful  
 Horrible, ghastly

Humourous, full of odd Con-  
 ceits

Hyemal, winterly  
 I and J

Ignoble, base  
 Illegal, contrary to Law  
 Immatúre, not come to Per-  
 fection  
 Immérged, plunged into  
 Imminent, ready to come  
 upon us  
 Immodest, wanton, rude  
 Immoral, prophane  
 Immortal, everlasting  
 Impendant, hanging over  
 Head  
 Imperfect, unfinished  
 Impious, ungodly  
 Implicit, tacitly understood  
 Important, of great Concern  
 Improper, inconvenient, unfit  
 Imprudent, unwise  
 Impudent, shameless  
 Incentive, that which stirs up  
 Incessant, without ceasing  
 Inclusive, comprehending  
 Incomplete, imperfect  
 Incompact, not close fastened  
 together  
 Inconstant, uncertain  
 Incorrèct, faulty, not correct  
 Incorrupt, untainted  
 Increate, not created  
 Indécant, unbecoming  
 Indented, notched  
 Indigent, needy, poor  
 Indirect, unfair, unhandsome  
 Indiscreet, unwise  
 Indolent, insensible, careless  
 Infamous, scandalous  
 Infernal, hellish  
 Infertile, barren, unfruitful  
 Infinite, without End  
 Infused, soaked or steeped  
 Inherent, abiding  
 Inhumane, barbarous

Innocent, *not guilty*  
 Insecure, *not safe*  
 Insipid, *tasteless, flat*  
 Insolent, *saucy, proud*  
 Internal, *inward*  
 Intestate, *dying without a Will*  
 Intimate, *familiar*  
 Intrepid, *fearless, undaunted*  
 Intrinsick, *inward, real*  
 Invalid, *not good in Law*  
 Invektive, *railing, reproachful*  
 Jocular, *pleasant, merry*  
 Jovial, *merry*  
 Itálick, *belonging to Italy*  
 Juvenile, *youthful*

L

Lábourfome, *slavish*  
 Laconic, *brief*  
 Lácteal, *milky*  
 Lateral, *sideways*  
 Laudable, *commendable*  
 Laxative, *loosening*  
 Legible, *easy to be read*  
 Lenitive, *affwaging, healing*  
 Limited, *bounded*  
 Lineal, *belonging to a Line*  
 Literal, *according to the Letter*  
 Lògical, *belonging to Logic*  
 Lubricous, *slippery, uncertain*  
 Ludible, *given to play*  
 Luminous, *full of Light*  
 Lunatic, *distracted*  
 Lusciuous, *over sweet*

M

Majéstick, *noble, stately*  
 Malignànt, *hurtful*  
 Mánifest, *clear, evident*  
 Marginal, *belonging to the Margin*  
 Maritime, *belonging to the Sea*  
 Martial, *warlike, valiant*  
 Masculine, *manly*  
 Matérnal, *motherly*  
 Ménial, *Household*  
 Menstrual, *monthly*  
 Metalline, *of the Nature of Metal*

Militant, *fighting*  
 Mimical, *apish*  
 Mineral, *belonging to Mines*  
 Moderate, *temperate, sober*  
 Moméntous of Weight  
 Mòrbulent, *sickly*  
 Moveable, *what may be moved*  
 Mountainous, *full of Mountains*  
 Multiform, *of many Shapes*  
 Musical, *belonging to Music*  
 Mutable, *subject to change*  
 Mutinous, *seditious*  
 Mutual, *alike on both Sides*  
 Mystical, *belonging to Mystery*

N

Nátural, *easy, free, unaffected*  
 Nauseous, *loathsome*  
 Nebulous, *cloudy*  
 Negative, *denying*  
 Negligent, *careless*  
 Neighbourly, *friendly*  
 Niggardly, *covetous*  
 Noctúrnal, *nightly*  
 Noxious, *hurtful*  
 Numeral, *belonging to Number*  
 Numerous, *abounding*  
 Núptial, *pertaining to Marriage*

O

O'bdurate, *hardened, obstinate*  
 Obliging, *civil, courteous*  
 O'bstinate, *stubborn*  
 Obsolete, *out of Date*  
 Obvious, *clear, plain*  
 Ocular, *belonging to the Eyes*  
 Odious, *hateful*  
 Odorous, *sweet smelling*  
 Offénfivè, *displeasing*  
 O minous *ill-boding*  
 Operose, *laborious, active*  
 O'pportune, *convenient*  
 Opposite, *over against*  
 Opulent, *wealthy*  
 Orthodox, *sound in Faith*

Overplus,



Overplus, *over and above*

P

Pacifick, *peaceable*

Pálpable, *manifest, clear*

Parallel, *equal to*

Parental, *belonging to Parents*

Partial, *biassed by a Party*

Passable, *that may be passed*

Pastoral, *belonging to a Shepherd*

Patérnal, *fatherly*

Pathetick, *moving the Passions*

Patible, *sufferable*

Patient, *enduring*

Pectoral, *belonging to the Breast*

Pellucid, *clear, bright*

Pénitent, *sorrowful*

Perilous, *dangerous*

Permanent, *lasting*

Perpléxed, *confounded*

Pérsonal, *belonging to a Person*

Persuasive, *apt to persuade*

Pértinent, *fit for the Purpose*

Pervious, *easy to be passed*

Pétulent, *saucy*

Physical, *belonging to Physic*

Piteous, *sad, grievous*

Plausible, *seemingly fair*

Plenary, *full, compleat*

Plénteous, *plentiful*

Popular, *great*

Portable, *that may be carried*

Positive, *sure, certain*

Possible, *that may be done*

Posthúmous, *after Death*

Potable, *drinkable*

Practical, *belonging to Practice*

Pragmàtick, *over-busy, saucy*

Precedent, *foregoing*

Preceptive, *belonging to Precept*

Prévalent, *powerful*

Previous, *going before*

Primary, *principal*

Primitive, *ancient*

Probable, *like to be done*

Prodigal, *lawless, vain glorious*

Projected, *contrived*

Prolifick, *apt to breed, fruitful*

Próminent, *jutting out*

Prosperous, *fortunate*

Puerile, *childish*

Puissant, *powerful*

Punctual, *nice, exact*

Pursuant, *according to*

Q

Quadratic, *four square*

Quàdrupede, *four-footed*

Quadruple, *four fold*

Quarrellsome, *apt to quarrel*

Querulous, *apt to complain*

Quiécent, *at rest*

Quintuple, *five fold*

R

Radiant, *bright, shining*

Radical, *belonging to the Root*

Recumbent, *in a lying Posture*

Redúndant, *abounding*

Refracted, *broken again*

Refúlgent, *shining bright*

Régular, *according to Rule*

Relative, *having Relation to*

Renewed, *began afresh*

Renowned, *famous*

Rèprobate, *cast off utterly*

Repúgnant, *contrary to*

Rèquisite, *necessary*

Resolute, *bold*

Respléndent, *shining*

Rétrograde, *a going backward*

Reverend, *worthy of Honour*

Reversed, *turned upside down*

Righteous, *upright, just*

Riotous, *lewd, disorderly*

Romàntic, *idle, fabulous*

S

Sabbàtick, *belonging to the Sabbath*

Sabbath

Sànnative, *healing*

Saturnine, *melancholy*

Savoury

Sàvoury, *that relishes well*  
 Scandalous, *disgraceful*  
 Scholàstick, *belonging to a*  
*Scholar*

Scorbutick, *troubled with the*  
*Scurvy*

Scrúpulous, *nice, precise*

Scurfilous, *scandalous*

Secular, *temporal, worldly*

Seizable, *that may be seized*

Séminal, *belonging to Seed*

Sensible, *apprehensive, witty*

Sensitive, *that has Sense*

Sensual, *given to Pleasure*

Serious, *sober, grave*

Serpentine, *winding*

Singular, *particular*

Specious, *fair in Appearance*

Spermátick, *full of Seed*

Sphérical, *roundish*

Splenetick, *full of Spleen*

Spurious, *counterfeit, false*

Strenuous, *active, vigorous*

Submissive, *humble*

Succedent, *following*

Successive, *that which follows*

Súmptuous, *rich, costly*

Superfine, *very fine*

Suspended, *put off*

## T

Temporal, *belonging to Time*

Tenable, *that may be held*

Tenebrous, *full of Darkness*

Terrible, *dreadful*

Timorous, *fearful*

Titular, *that bears a Title*

Towardly, *obedient*

Tractable, *easily managed*

Traitorous, *Traitor like*

Transcédant, *excellent*

Tránfient, *passing away*

Transpárent, *bright, clear*

Tréacherous, *wile, base*

Treméndous, *dreadful*

Tripartite, *divided in 3 Parts*

Triplicate, *triple or threefold*

Trivial, *of small Concern*

Turbulent, *boisterous, disturb-*  
*ing*

Typical, *belonging to a Figure*

Tyrannous, *Tyrant like*

## V and U

Vàliant, *stout, brave*

Various, *changeable*

Vehement, *earnest*

Vendible, *saleable*

Venomous, *poisonous*

Venial, *pardonable*

Venturesome, *bold, hardy*

Verticle, *over Head*

Vicious, *wicked, lewd*

Vigorous, *lively, strong*

Villainous, *base, wicked*

Vincible, *that may be over-*  
*come*

Vindictive, *revengeful*

Violent, *boisterous, high*

Viperous, *of the Viper Kind*

Virtuous, *endowed with Vir-*  
*tue*

Virulent, *of venomous Quality*

Visible, *that may be seen*

Visual, *belonging to the Sight*

Ulcerous, *full of Sores*

Ultimate, *final, utmost*

Undulate, *made like Waves*

Uniform, *regular, even*

Unweildy, *heavy, unactive*

Volatile, *airy, light*

Voluble, *quick of Speech*

Urinal, *belonging to Urine*

## W

Whimsical, *full of Fancies*

Withered, *dried, faded*

Wonderful, *surprising*

T A B L E VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here look for in the two last Tables.

A

**A**bandon, to forsake  
Abdicate, to renounce  
Abolish, to destroy  
Abrogate, to make void  
Accoutre, to dress, to trim  
Acquiesce, comply with  
Actuate, to move, to quicken  
Aggrandize, to make great  
Agitate, to put in Motion  
Antedate, to date before Time  
Antiquate, to make void  
Appertain, to belong to  
Arbitrate, to determine  
Ascertain, to assert, to assure

B

Beleàguer, to besiege

C

Càlculate, to reckon up  
Celebrate, to keep a Feast  
Certify, to give Notice  
Circumcise, to cut off the Fore-  
Skin  
Circumscribe, to limit  
Circumvent, to deceive  
Civilize, to make courteous  
Clarify, to make clear  
Compensate, to make Amends  
Condescend, to comply with  
Cónsecrate, to dedicate  
Constitute, to appoint  
Consummate, to perfect  
Contemplate, to meditate  
Continue, to abide, to last  
Contribute, to give something  
Cóntrovert, to argue, to dis-  
pute

Correspond, to talk together  
Counterfeit, to imitate  
Counterpart, contrary Part

D

Decipher, to unfold

Décorate, to adorn  
Deflower, to ravish  
Demerit, to deserve well  
Demolish, to pull down  
Démonstrate, to shew plainly  
Deposit, to trust with another  
Déprecate, to pray against  
Derogate, to lessen, dispar-  
age  
Dignify, to advance, to honour  
Disabúle, to undeceive  
Disaccòrd, to disagree  
Disallow, to dislike  
Disannul, to make void  
Disapprove, to blame  
Discompose, to trouble  
Disembark, to go out of the  
Ship

Disengage, to get off  
Disesteem, not to esteem  
Dishónour, to disgrace  
Dislocate, to put out of Joint  
Disoblige, to displease  
Disparage, to speak ill of  
Dispeople, to unpeople  
Dispirit, to discourage  
Dispose, to part with  
Disquiet, to trouble  
Disregard, to slight  
Disrélish, to dislike  
Dissipate, to disperse, or scatter  
Distinguish, to discern be-  
tween  
Distribute, to divide, or share  
Disunite, to separate  
Dógmátize, to assert positively

E

E'ducate, to nourish, to instruct  
Elevate, to lift up  
Embàrrass, to clog, to hinder  
Embellish, to beautify  
Enamel,



Enamel, *to vary with Spots*  
 Encircle, *to encompass*  
 Encounter, *to fight with*  
 Encumber, *to perplex*  
 Enervate, *to weaken the Mind*  
 Enfeeble, *to make weak*  
 Engender, *to beget, to breed*  
 Enliven, *to make brisk or lively*  
 Entangle, *to ensnare*  
 Entertain, *to receive*  
 Envenom, *to infect with Poi-  
 son*  
 Environ, *to enclose*  
 Establish, *to settle*  
 Execute, *to put to Death*  
 Exhibit, *to produce, or shew*  
 Expedite, *to hasten*  
 Expiate, *to atone for*  
 Explicate, *to unfold, to explain*  
 Extinguish, *to put on*  
 Extricate, *to disentangle*  
 Exúdate, *to overflow*

## F

Falsify, *to counterfeit*  
 Fascinate, *to bewitch*  
 Fluctuate, *to waver in Opinion*  
 Fortify, *to fence, to make strong*

## G

Gènerate, *to beget*  
 Gratify, *to requite*

## H

Hésitate, *to doubt*

## I

I'dolize, *to worship, to adore*  
 Illustrate, *to explain*  
 Imitate, *to do the like*  
 Importúne, *to request*  
 Imprégnate, *to make fruitful*  
 Imprison, *to put in Prison*  
 Incarnate, *to be made Flesh*  
 Incircle, *to encompass*  
 Incommóde, *to prejudice*  
 Incùlate, *to repeat often*  
 Incumber, *to clog, to hinder*  
 Incùrvate, *to bow or bend*  
 Indicate, *to declare, to shew*

Indispose, *to make unfit*  
 Ingénder, *to beget, to produce*  
 Inhabit, *to dwell in*  
 Innovate, *to make new*  
 Instigate, *to set on, to provoke*  
 Institute, *to appoint, to ordain*  
 Intercède, *to intreat for*  
 Intercépt, *to prevent*  
 Interfere, *to clash with*  
 Interject, *to cast between*  
 Intermix, *to mix with*  
 Interpose, *to intermeddle*  
 Intérpret, *to explain*  
 Interrupt, *to hinder, to stop*  
 Intersect, *to cut in two*  
 Intersperse, *to scatter*  
 Intervene, *to come between*  
 Intimate, *to shew*  
 Intitle, *to give Right to*  
 Introdúce, *to bring in*  
 Invéigle, *to allure, to entice*  
 Inviron, *to encompass round*  
 Invoke, *to call upon*  
 Irritate, *to provoke, to stir up*  
 Justify, *to clear one's self*

## L

Làcerate, *to tear in Pieces*  
 Levigate, *to make plain*

## M

Màcerate, *to make clean*  
 Magnify, *to enlarge*  
 Manacle, *to bind, or fetter*  
 Mediate, *to intercede*  
 Médicate, *to heal, to cure*  
 Meditate, *to think upon*  
 Mention, *to take Notice of*  
 Methodize, *to put in order*  
 Miscàrry, *not to succeed*  
 Misconstrue, *to interpret amiss*  
 Mitigate, *to pacify, to ease*  
 Modify, *to shape, to qualify*  
 Mollify, *to make soft*  
 Mortify, *to grow dead*  
 Multiply, *to increase*

## N

Naúseate, *to loath, to abhor*  
 Nominate

Nominate, to appoint  
 Notify, to make known  
 Nullify, to make void  
 Numerate, to count, or number

O

Obligate, to bind, or oblige  
 Occupy, to possess, or use  
 Operate, to work

P

Palliate, to disguise, or cover  
 Paraphrase, to explain before  
 Pénétrate, to dive into  
 Perforate, to pierce through  
 Perpetrate, to effect  
 Persevere, to continue steadfast  
 Personate, to personate a Person  
 Petrify, to turn into Stone  
 Pinion, to pin, or bind fast  
 Pre-exist, to be before Hand  
 Prohibit, to forbid  
 Promulgate, to make public  
 Próstitute, to expose  
 Putrify, to corrupt

Q

Qualify, to make fit

R

Radicate, to take root  
 Rarefy, to make thin  
 Ratify, to confirm  
 Readmit, to receive again  
 Reassign, to sign again  
 Recognize, to take Knowledge of  
 Recollect, to call to mind  
 Recommend, to commit to, or speak well of  
 Recreate, to divert,  
 Rectify, to correct, to amend  
 Redouble, to double again  
 Régulate, to set in order  
 Reimbark, to take shipping again  
 Reimburse, to repay  
 Reinforce, to strengthen  
 Remonstrate, to shew by Reason

Repossess, to possess again  
 Represent, to make appear  
 Reprimand, to rebuke  
 Rúminate, to ponder in Mind

S

Sálivate, to flux by spitting  
 Separate, to part or divide  
 Séquester, to put asunder  
 Signalize, to distinguish  
 Solémnize, to celebrate  
 Spécify, to mention expressly  
 Speculare, to contemplate  
 Stigmatize, to disgrace  
 Stipulate, to covenant  
 Stupify, to make dull  
 Subjugate, to subdue  
 Substitute, to put in the Room of another  
 Suffocate, to stifle or choke  
 Superadd, to add over and above  
 Superscribe, to write over  
 Supersede, to suspend  
 Supervise, to oversee  
 Surrender, to yield up  
 Súrrogate, to depute, to appoint  
 Sympathize, to suffer with

T

Tàntalize, to mock, to baulk  
 Terminate, to limit, to bound  
 Tolerate, to suffer, to bear with  
 Transfigure, to change in Shape

V and U

Vérify, to prove, to make good  
 Versify, to make Verses  
 Villify, to dispise, to abuse  
 Vindicate, to defend, to justify  
 Violate, to break, to transgress  
 Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave  
 Undermine, to make hollow

## T A B L E VIII.

*Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.*

## A

**A** Binteſtate, *an Heir to one dying without Will*  
 Aboliſhment, *a Deſtroying*  
 Abortion, *Miſcarriage*  
 A cceſſary, *a Helper or Adviſer*  
 Accompliſhment, *a fulfilling*  
 A'ccuratenefs, *Exactneſs*  
 Acidity, *Sharpneſs*  
 Acknowledgment, *Confefſion*  
 A crimony, *Tartneſs*  
 Addition, *an adding*  
 Admiſſion, *Entrance upon*  
 Andolé'cence, *Youthfulneſs*  
 Adóption, *free Choice*  
 Adverſity, *Affliction*  
 Advertency, *Carefulneſs*  
 Adverſement, *Intelligence*  
 Affidavit, *Witness upon Oath*  
 Affinity, *Relation*  
 Alabaſter, *a Sort of Marble*  
 Alácrity, *Chearfulneſs*  
 Allegiance, *Obedience*  
 A'llegory, *a Figure in Rhetoric*  
 Allúſion, *a Liking of one Thing to another*  
 Ambition, *a Thirſt after Greatneſs*  
 Analysis, *Reſolution, Unfold- ing*  
 Anathema, *a ſolemn Curſe*  
 Anatomy, *a neat Diſſection*  
 Annuity, *a yearly Rent*  
 Antagoniſt, *an Adverſary*  
 Antipathy, *natural Averſion*  
 Antiquity, *Antient*  
 Anxiety, *troubled in Mind*  
 Apology, *an Excuse*  
 Apoſtacy, *falling from Reli- gion*  
 Apoſtrophe, *a Mark, or Comma*  
 A'rchitec'ture, *Art of Building*

Arithmetic, *Science of Num- bers*

Artillery, *Fire Arms*  
 Aſcénſion, *an Aſcending*  
 Aſperity, *Roughneſs*  
 Aſperſion, *a Slander*  
 Aſtrology, *a pretended Art*  
 Astronomy, *Science*  
 Aúditory, *an Aſſembly of Hearers*  
 Authority, *Rule or Power*

## B

Barbàrians, *barbarous People*  
 Barometer, *a Weather-Glaſs*  
 Battalion, *a large Body of Men*  
 Benefactor, *a Giver*  
 Benéficence, *Kindneſs*  
 Benevolence, *Good Will*  
 Benignity, *Goodneſs*  
 Biſec'tion, *the cutting in two*  
 Bréviary, *a Maſs Book*  
 Britànnia, *Great-Britain*  
 Brutality, *Beaſtlineſs*  
 Bùrgomaſter, *a Magiſtrate*

## C

Calàmity, *Miſfortune*  
 Calidity, *Heat*  
 Captivity, *Slavery*  
 Carnality, *Fleſhineſs*  
 Carnation, *a Flower*  
 Càſualty, *happening by Chance*  
 Celèrity, *Swiftneſs*  
 Célibacy, *ſingle Life*  
 Centúron, *Captain of Soldiers*  
 Cèremony, *Formality*  
 Certificate, *a written Teſti- mony*  
 Ceſſation, *a Ceasing*  
 Chronology, *History of Time*  
 Circumference, *the Circuit*  
 Citation, *a Summons or Quot- ing*  
 Civility, *Courteſy*

Coaction



Coaction, *Compulsion*  
 Coadjutor, *a Fellow-helper*  
 Coaléscence, *cleaving to*  
 Cognition, *a Judging*  
 Coherency, *Agreement*  
 Cohesion, *sticking together*  
 Coition, *carnal Copulation*  
 Colation, *an Entertainment*  
 Collection, *a Gathering*  
 Collegiate, *a Fellow Student*  
 Collision, *a Dashing of Bodies*  
 Collusion, *Deceit*  
 Combustion, *an Uproar*  
 Comedian, *a Stage-Player*  
 Commentary, *an Interpretation*  
 Commissary, *a Church Officer*  
 Commission, *a Power*  
 Commodity, *Goods*  
 Commonalty, *common People*  
 Commotion, *a Disturbance*  
 Community, *a Society*  
 Compendium, *an Abridgment*  
 Competency, *Sufficiency*  
 Complacency, *Civility*  
 Complexion, *Colour of the Face*  
 Completion, *a fulfilling*  
 Compréssion, *pressing together*  
 Compulsion, *Constraint*  
 Compunction, *Remorse*  
 Concavity, *Inside Hollowness*  
 Conception, *conceiving*  
 Concession, *a Granting*  
 Concinity, *Aptness*  
 Conclusion, *the End*  
 Concoction, *a Digestion*  
 Concupiscence, *Lust, Desire*  
 Condensity, *Thicknes*  
 Conformity, *a Compliance*  
 Congruity, *Agreeableness*  
 Conjunction, *Union with*  
 Connection, *Relation to*  
 Confectary, *a Consequence*  
 Conservatory, *a Keeper*  
 Consistory, *a Spiritual Court*  
 Contagion, *Infection*

Contention, *Strife*  
 Contingency, *accidental*  
 Contraction, *a drawing together*  
 Contrition, *unfeigned Sorrow*  
 Contumacy, *Stubbornness*  
 Contumely, *Reproach*  
 Contúision, *a Bruise*  
 Convention, *an Assembly*  
 Convéxity, *the Outside*  
 Corollary, *a Consequence*  
 Córpuency, *Grossness of Body*  
 Correspóndent, *a Friend*  
 Corrosion, *a Gnawing*  
 Credentials, *Letters of Credit*  
 Credulity, *Readiness to believe*

D

Damnation, *the Punishment of Hell-Torments*  
 Debauchery, *Lewdness*  
 Deception, *a deceiving*  
 Decision, *a determining*  
 Declension, *a decaying*  
 Declivity, *Steepness*  
 Decoction, *a Seething*  
 Decursion, *a running down*  
 Decussion, *a shaking down*  
 Deduction, *a taking from*  
 Defluction, *a flowing down*  
 Deformity, *Ugliness*  
 Dejection, *a casting down*  
 Delicacy, *Niceness, Tenderness*  
 Democracy, *Government by the common People*  
 Demoniac, *one possessed by the Devil*  
 Depression, *a pressing down*  
 Derision, *a Mocking*  
 Descension, *a Descending*  
 Desertion, *a forsaking*  
 Desperado, *a desperate Fellow*  
 Despondency, *a Despairing*  
 Detrusion, *a thrusting down*  
 Dexterity, *Readiness, Skill*  
 Diagonal, *a slant Line*  
 Digestion,

- Digestion, *Concoction*  
 Dimension, *the just Measure*  
 Directory, *that which directs*  
 Discomfiture, *Overthrow*  
 Discretion, *Wisdom*  
 Discussion, *an Examination*  
 Dishabille, *an Undress*  
 Disjunction, *a Disjoining*  
 Disloyalty, *Unfaithfulness*  
 Dismission, *a sending away*  
 Dispersion, *spreading abroad*  
 Disparity, *Unlikeness*  
 Dispersion, *spreading, &c.*  
 Dissention, *Strife*  
 Dissuasion, *a persuading a-  
gainst*  
 Disunion, *Division*  
 Diversity, *Variety*  
 Docility, *Teachableness*  
 Donation, *a Grant*  
 Doxology, *a divine Hymn*  
 Duration, *Continuance*  
 E  
 Ebriety, *Drunkenness*  
 Edition, *Publication of a Book*  
 Efficacy, *Force, Vir. ue*  
 Effigies, *Image, Likeness*  
 Effusion, *a pouring out*  
 Emergency, *Casualty*  
 Eminence, *Excellency*  
 Emissary, *a Spy*  
 Emotion, *a Moving*  
 Empyræum, *the highest Hea-  
ven*  
 Encomium, *Commendation*  
 Enormity, *Heinousness*  
 Enthusiast, *one who fancies  
himself inspired*  
 Epicurism, *Gluttony*  
 Epiphany, *the 12th Day after  
Christmas*  
 Epitome, *a short Account*  
 Equality, *Likeness*  
 Equation, *a making equal*  
 Erection, *a raising upright*  
 Eruption, *a breaking out*  
 Escutcheon, *a Coat of Arms*  
 Evasion, *a Shift or Escape*  
 Eviction, *a Convincing*  
 Exaction, *an unjust Demand*  
 Excellency, *a Title of Honour*  
 Exclusion, *a shutting out*  
 Excursion, *an Invasion*  
 Executor, *one who executes a  
Person's Will*  
 Exemption, *a Privilege*  
 Exigency, *Need*  
 Expansion, *a spreading abroad*  
 Extension, *stretching out*  
 Extinction, *a putting out*  
 Extortion, *unlawful Gain*  
 Extraction, *a drawing out*  
 Extrusion, *a driving out*  
 F  
 Facility, *Easiness*  
 Février, *the second Month*  
 Fecundity, *Fruitfulness*  
 Ferocity, *Fierceness*  
 Fertility, *Plentifulness*  
 Fidelity, *Faithfulness*  
 Fixation, *a fixing*  
 Flatulency, *Windiness*  
 Fluidity, *a flowing*  
 Formality, *Ceremony*  
 Formation, *a Fashioning*  
 Foundation, *the lowest Part*  
 Fragility, *Brittleness*  
 Fraternity, *Brotherhood*  
 Fraudulency, *Deceitfulness*  
 Frigidity, *Coldness, Impotency*  
 Frugality, *Thriftiness*  
 Fruition, *Enjoyment*  
 Frustration, *a disappointing*  
 Fumidity, *Smokiness*  
 Furacity, *Thievishness*  
 Futurity, *the Time to come*  
 G  
 Garrulity, *Talkativeness*  
 Gelidity, *Frostiness*  
 Gentility, *good Breeding*  
 Geography, *a Description of  
the Earth*

Geometry, *a Science, the measuring of Lines and Figures*  
 Gibbosity, *a bunching out*  
 Gilliflower, *a July Flower*  
 Gladiator, *a Fencer*  
 Grádatíon, *a going Step by Step*  
 Grammarian, *a Teacher of Grammar*

Gratuity, *a Reward*

H

Hàberdasher, *a Seller of small Wares*  
 Habilliment, *Clothing*  
 Hilarity, *Chearfulness*  
 Homology, *Proportion, Likeness*  
 Hostility, *open War*  
 Humanity, *Courtesy*  
 Humidity, *Moisture*  
 Hyperbole, *an Expression beyond the Truth*  
 Hypocrisy, *Deceit*  
 Hypothesis, *a Supposition*

J and I

Jactation, *a vain Boasting*  
 Ichnography, *a Platform*  
 Identity, *Sameness*  
 Idiôtism, *Simplicity*  
 Idôlâtry, *Idol Worship*  
 Ignominy, *Dishonour, Shame*  
 Illâtion, *an Inference*  
 Illusion, *a Sham or Cheat*  
 Immensity, *Boundlessness*  
 Immodesty, *Wantonness*  
 Immunity, *Freedom*  
 Imparity, *Inequality*  
 Impediment, *Hindrance*  
 Impiety, *Ungodliness*  
 Impotency, *Weakness*  
 Impréssion, *a Stamp*  
 Improbability, *Dishonesty*  
 Impunity, *Freedom from Punishment*  
 Inadvertency, *Heedlessness*

Inanity, *Emptiness*  
 Incision, *a Gash or Cut*  
 Incurfion, *an Inroad of Soldiers*  
 Indignity, *an Affront*  
 Induction, *a Leading into*  
 Inaptitude, *Unaptness*  
 Inferiors, *Persons of a lower Rank*

Infinity, *Endlessness*  
 Infirmary, *a House for Sick*  
 Infirmitý, *Weakness*  
 Infusion, *a pouring in*  
 Ingrátitude, *Unthankfulness*  
 Injection, *a casting in*  
 Injunção, *a Command*  
 Inquietude, *Restlessness*  
 Inscription, *a written Title*  
 Insertion, *a putting in*  
 Infpection, *Insight*  
 Integrity, *Honesty*  
 Intention, *Design*  
 Intrusion, *a thrusting one's self into Company*

Inverfion, *a turning away*

L

Laxation, *a Loosening*  
 Legality, *Lawfulness*  
 Ledgerdemâin, *Slight of Hand*  
 Legislator, *a Law-Giver*  
 Licentiate, *one who has a Licence*  
 Limpidity, *Clearness*  
 Lineament, *Proportion, Feature*  
 Literature, *Learning*  
 Locality, *the Being of a Thing in a Place*  
 Logician, *one who reasons well*  
 Longevity, *long Life*  
 Lubricity, *Slipperiness*

M

Magician, *Conjurer*  
 Magistracy, *Office of a Magistrate*  
 Malignancy, *Ill-nature*  
 Manifest, *evident*

Mathe-



Mathematics, *the Science of Numbers, Magnitude, &c.*

Mátrimony, *Marriage*

Matúritý, *Ripeness of Years*

Máyoraky, *Office of a Mayor*

Memórial, *that which serves to bring to Remembrance*

Meridian, *the Point, or Circle*

Misdemeanour, *an Offence*

Monastery, *a College of Monks*

Monition, *a Warning*

Morality, *belonging to good Life*

Mundaniry, *Worldliness*

Mutation, *a Changing*

## N

Nariation, *a Relation*

Nativity, *Birth*

Naturalist, *one skilled in natural Causes*

Necromancy, *Conjuring*

Negation, *a denying*

Neutrality, *Indifference*

Nistation, *winking with the Eye*

Nobility, *Nobleness of Birth*

Nonentity, *a Thing not in Being*

Nonresidence, *Failure of Residence*

Nutrition, *Nourishment*

## O

Objection, *a Replying against*

Oblation, *an Offering*

Obliquity, *Crookedness*

Oblivion, *Forgetfulness*

Obscenity, *unclean Speech*

Obscurity, *Darkness, Difficulty*

Obstinacy, *Stubbornness*

Obstruction, *Hindrance*

OEconomy, *Family Government, good Management*

Optation, *a Desiring*

Oration, *a public Speech*

Oratory, *the Art of Eloquence*

Original, *the first Beginning*

Orthography, *true Writing*

## P

Pageantry, *Pomp, Show*

Parliament, *the chief Assembly of the Nation*

Paifimony, *Sparingness*

Partition, *a Division*

Pátrimony, *an Inheritance*

Pavilion, *a Tent of State*

Peninsula, *an Half Island*

Penultima, *the last Syllable but one*

Percussion, *a Striking*

Perdition, *utter Ruin*

Perplexity, *Doubtfulness*

Perseverance, *Constancy*

Perversion, *a seducing from*

Petition, *a Request*

Philology, *the Study of Literature*

Philosophy, *the Knowledge of natural and moral Things*

Phlebotomy, *Blood letting*

Physician, *a Doctor of Physic*

Plantation, *a Settlement*

Plurality, *more than one*

Póetaster, *a sorry Poet*

Pollution, *Uncleanliness*

Position, *Place or Situation*

Precaution, *Forewarning, Notice, &c.*

Procession, *going before*

Prediction, *foretelling*

Predecessor, *one who was in Place before*

Preheminence, *Advantage*

Prerogative, *Preheminence*

Présbytery, *Eldership*

Presumption, *Boldness*

Pretension, *Claim*

Prevention, *Hindrance*

Probation, *Proof, Trial*

Procession, *a solemn March*

Proclivity, *Applies to a Thing*

Procurator, *a Solicitor*

Production, *a bringing forth*

Profession, *a Calling or Trade*

Proficient,

Proficient, one who makes a  
Progress in any Art, &c.

Progression, a going forward

Proixity, Tediouſness

Promontory, a riſing Ground

Promotion, Priſerment

Propenſity, Inclination of Mind

Propinquity, Nearneſs

Proportion, Agreement

Proprietor, the proper Owner

Propriety, Properneſs of Speech

Proſperity, Succeſs, Happineſs

Protection, Defence

Proteſtantiſm, the Religion of  
Proteſtants

Protuberance, a ſwelling out

Proviſion, Food

Proximity, Nearneſs

Pulſation, Beating of the Pulse

Punctilio, a Trifle

Purgation, a Cleanſing

Purgatory, Punishment

Quaternion, the Number four

Quotation, a Quoting

Rapidity, Swiftness

Reality, the Truth of a Matter

Receptacle, a Store-house

Redition, a reſtoring again

Redemption, a Ranſoming

Reduction, a Reducing

Refection, a Reſreſhment

Reflection, Meditation

Refraction, a Weakening

Regulator, that which directs

Rejection, a caſting off

Reimburſement, a paying back

Relation, Kindred, alſo a Re-  
bearſal or a Likeneſs

Religion, the Worſhip of a God

Remiſſion, Forgiveneſs

Reſidual, Remainder

Reſtriction, Reſtraint

Reſumption, a reſuming

Retention, a Retaining

Retortion, a Returning back

Reverſion, Right of Inheritance

Reunion, uniting again

Rogation, an aſking

Rotation, a turning round

Rotundity, Roundneſs

Ruſticity, Clowniſhneſs

Sagacity, Sharpneſs of Wit

Sanctimony, Holineſs

Satiety, Fullneſs

Scrutation, a Searching

Secluſion, a ſhutting out

Secretion, a hiding

Sécretary, a Writer

Secúritý, Safety

Seduction, a Miſleading

Sémicircle, a Half Circle

Seminary, a Nurſery

Sénſation, a perceiving by Senſe

Seraglio, a Place for Con-  
cubines

Servility, the Condition of  
Slaves

Severity, Strictneſs

Similitude, Likeneſs

Simplicity, Honesty, Fooliſhneſs

Sincerity, Uprightneſs

Sobriety, prudent Carriage

Society, Company Converſation

Solemnity, a ſolemn Action

Solidity, Soundneſs of Judgment

Soliloquy, talking to one's ſelf

Solution, a reſolving a Queſtion

Sóvereignty, ſupreme Power

Stability, Firmneſs, Continuance

Stationer, a Seller of Paper, &c.

Statuary, a Carver of Images

Stolidity, Fooliſhneſs

Stupidity, Dulneſs

Subjection, under Dependance

Sublimity, Loftineſs, Height

Submission, a yielding to

Subſtraction, a taking one  
Number from another

Subverſion,

Subversion, <i>Ruin, Destruction</i>	Transition, <i>a passing from one to another</i>
Succession, <i>a coming after</i>	Translation, <i>a Removing</i>
Sudation, <i>a Sweating</i>	Trapezium, <i>a four sided Figure</i>
Suggestion, <i>a putting in Mind</i>	Tributary, <i>one that pays Tribute</i>
Superstructure, <i>the upper Part of a Building</i>	Trysyllable, <i>three Syllables</i>
Supervisor, <i>a Surveyor</i>	Tuition, <i>Care of Education</i>
Suppression, <i>a putting a Stop to</i>	Tumidity, <i>a Swelling</i>
Supremacy, <i>chief Authority</i>	V and U
Suspension, <i>a ceasing</i>	Vacation, <i>being at Leisure</i>
<b>T</b>	Vacuity, <i>Emptiness</i>
Tardiloquy, <i>Slowness of Speech</i>	Validity, <i>Strength, Power</i>
Tautology, <i>repeating over again</i>	Ubiquity, <i>a being in all Places</i>
Taxation, <i>laying on of Taxes</i>	Végetables, <i>Plants, Herbs, &amp;c.</i>
Temerity, <i>Rashness</i>	Velocity, <i>Swiftness</i>
Témperature, <i>Disposition</i>	Veracity, <i>speaking Truth</i>
Temptation, <i>Enticement</i>	Vermilion, <i>a fine red Colour</i>
Tenuity, <i>Smallness</i>	Verseifier, <i>a Maker of Verses</i>
Territory, <i>a Compass of Land</i>	Vertuoso, <i>an ingenious Person</i>
Theodilite, <i>an Instrument for surveying Land</i>	Viaticum, <i>a Popish Sacrament for the Sick</i>
Theology, <i>Divinity</i>	Vibration, <i>a beating or shaking</i>
Timidity, <i>Fearfulness</i>	Vicinity, <i>Neighbourhood</i>
Tradition, <i>delivering down</i>	Vicissitude, <i>Change of Things</i>
Traduction, <i>a defaming</i>	Virginity, <i>the Condition of a Virgin</i>
Tranquility, <i>Quietness of Mind</i>	Vivacity, <i>Liveliness</i>
Transaction, <i>an Action done</i>	Vocation, <i>a Calling, Employ</i>
Transcription, <i>writing over again</i>	Volition, <i>the Act of Willing</i>
Transfusion, <i>a pouring out</i>	Urbanity, <i>good Breeding</i>
Transgression, <i>a Violation</i>	Utility, <i>Profit, Usefulness</i>

## T A B L E VIII.

Noun Adjectives, of four Syllables, accented and explained.

<b>A</b>	Affirmative, <i>positive</i>
Abstémious, <i>sober, temperate</i>	Alternative, <i>done by Turns</i>
Accessible, <i>approachable</i>	Ambassador, <i>a Person sent by a Prince</i>
Accidental, <i>by Chance</i>	Ambiguous, <i>doubtful</i>
Accountable, <i>answering for</i>	Amiable, <i>lovely</i>
Adorable, <i>worthy of Honour</i>	Amicable, <i>friendly</i>
Æthéreal, <i>belonging to the Heavens</i>	Amphibious, <i>that lives upon Land and in Water</i>
	Anonymous,



Anonymous, without Name  
Antecedent, going before  
Antriquated, grown out of  
Date

Applicable, that may be ap-  
plied

Arbitrary, absolute, free

Articulate, distinct

Affiduous, diligent

Audacious, bold, daring

Auricular, belonging to the Ear

Auspicious, happy, prosperous

B

Beatific, belonging to the Blessed

Bituminous, clammy

Botanical, belonging to Herbs

C

Cadáverous, belonging to a  
Carcase

Canonical, according to the  
Canons of the Church

Capacious, large

Carnivorous, Flesh devouring

Chimerical, imaginary

Circumjacent, round about

Circumvagrant, wandering a-  
bout

Coetérnal, equal in Eternity

Coexistent, having a Being

Coincident, happening together

Collateral, not direct, sideways

Combustible, apt to take Fire

Commodious, convenient

Comparative, capable of Com-  
parison

Compatible, that agrees with  
another

Compendious, very brief

Complicated, folded together

Comprehensive, full

Conspicuous, easy to be seen

Contiguous, that is near

Corpóreal, of a bodily Substance

Cúrforily, slightly

Customary, common

Cylindrical, like a Cylinder

D

Decennial, of ten Years

Declarative, which serves to  
declare

Deducible, that may be inferred

Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive

Delectable, delightful

Deliberate, prudent, advised

Delicious, pleasant to the Taste

Delirious, light-headed

Deposited, trusted with

Determinate, positive

Detestable, vile, to be hated

Dilatory, full of Delays

Disaffected, not pleased with

Distributive, which serves to  
distribute

Diffoluble, which may be dis-  
solved

Divisible, that may be divided

Dogmatical, positive

E

Effeminate, womanish

Egregious, singular, rare, great

Elaborate, done with Exactness

Elliptical, belonging to an Oval

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop

Equivalent, of equal Worth

Erroneous, full of Error

Essential, necessary

Execrable, hateful, accursed

Exórbitant, extravagant

Expedient, necessary

Extempore, without Study

F

Facetious, pleasant, witty

Fallacious, deceitful

Familiar, free

Fictitious, feign'd, counterfeited

Figurative, spoken by Figures

Formidable, dreadful

Fortúitous, accidental

Fundamental, principal

G

Génerated, begotten, produced

Granivorous,

Granivorous, <i>feeding on Grain</i>	Infinite, <i>unlimited</i>
Habitable, <i>that may be dwelt in</i>	Indelible, <i>not to be blotted out</i>
Habitual, <i>customary</i>	Indepèndent, <i>not depending</i>
Harmonious, <i>agreeable</i>	Indocile, <i>dull, blockish</i>
Heretical, <i>not found in the true Faith</i>	Indurable, <i>that may be endured</i>
Hèterodox, <i>differing from the general Opinion</i>	Ineffable, <i>unspeakable</i>
Historical, <i>belonging to History</i>	Infallible, <i>that cannot err</i>
Hónorary, <i>belonging to Honour</i>	Infectious, <i>apt to infect</i>
Horizontál, <i>level</i>	Inflexible, <i>not to be bent</i>
Hóspitable, <i>friendly</i>	Ingenious, <i>sharp, witty</i>
Hydròpical, <i>troubled with a Dropsy</i>	Ingenuous, <i>free, sincere</i>
I and J	Inglorious, <i>dishonourable</i>
Illiberal, <i>niggardly</i>	Initial, <i>the first of all</i>
Illiterate, <i>unlearned</i>	Injurious, <i>hurtful</i>
Illustrious, <i>noble, renowned</i>	Inoffensive, <i>harmless</i>
Imitable, <i>which may be imitated</i>	Insatiate, <i>unsatisfied</i>
Immoderate, <i>excessive</i>	Insidious, <i>treacherous</i>
Immutable, <i>unchangeable</i>	Intelligent, <i>understanding</i>
Impartial, <i>just, equal</i>	Intemperate, <i>immoderate</i>
Impassable, <i>not to be passed</i>	Intermural, <i>between two Walls</i>
Impatient, <i>hasty</i>	Intractable, <i>ungovernable</i>
Impenitent, <i>not repenting</i>	Invidious, <i>envious</i>
Impérial, <i>belonging to an Empire</i>	Invincible, <i>not to be overcome</i>
Imperious, <i>haughty, proud</i>	Ironical, <i>spoken contrary</i>
Impertinent, <i>filly, troublesome</i>	Irresolute, <i>unresolved</i>
Impetuous, <i>violent</i>	Irreverent, <i>unmannerly</i>
Implacable, <i>not to be appeased</i>	Judicious, <i>wise discreet</i>
Importunate, <i>troublesome</i>	L
Impregnable, <i>not to be taken</i>	Labórious, <i>painful</i>
Improbable, <i>unlikely</i>	Lascivious, <i>wanton, lustful</i>
Improvident, <i>careless</i>	Legitimate, <i>born in Wedlock</i>
Inánimate, <i>without Life</i>	Libidinous, <i>lustful</i>
Incestuous, <i>guilty of Incest</i>	Licentious, <i>lude, disorderly</i>
Incognito, <i>unknown</i>	Litigious, <i>quarrelsome</i>
Incohèrent, <i>not agreeing</i>	Loquacious, <i>full of Talk</i>
Incompétent, <i>incapable</i>	Luxuriant, <i>wanton, abounding</i>
Inconsistent, <i>not suiting</i>	M
Incóntinent, <i>unchaste</i>	Magnánimous, <i>courageous</i>
Incredible, <i>beyond Belief</i>	Magnificent, <i>stately</i>
Inculpable, <i>unblameable</i>	Malevolent, <i>full of Hatred</i>
	Malicious, <i>spiteful</i>
	Matériel, <i>momentous</i>
	Mechanical, <i>relative to Mechanics</i>
	Méditative, <i>thoughtful</i>
	Melancholy, <i>sad, pensive</i>
	Mercenary,

Mercenary, *greedy of Gain*  
 Methodical, *agreeable to Method*  
 Military, *warlike*  
 Miscellany, *of divers Matters*  
 Multifarous, *bearing many Sorts*  
 Munificent, *bounteous*

N

Navigable, *fit for Ships*  
 Necèssitous, *needy*  
 Noctivagant, *Night-wandering*  
 Notorious, *publickly*  
 Numerical, *Numbers*

O

Obèdient, *submissive*  
 Obnoxious, *subject to Punishment*

Obsequious, *dutiful*  
 Octángular, *having 8 Angles*  
 Officious, *obliging*  
 Omnipotent, *all-powerful*  
 Omniprèsent, *every where present*

Omniscient, *all-knowing*  
 Ordinary, *common*  
 Orièntal, *eastern*  
 Outrageous, *fierce, violent*

P

Pàlatable, *pleasant to the Taste*  
 Paróchial, *of a Parish*  
 Particular, *proper, peculiar*  
 Parturient, *ready to bring forth*  
 Peculiar, *particular, singular*  
 Penurious, *niggardly, covetous*  
 Pèremptory, *absolute, positive*  
 Perfidious, *false, treacherous*  
 Pernicious, *hurtful*  
 Perpetual, *everlasting*  
 Peripicuons, *clear, plain*  
 Political, *belonging to Government*

Pontifical, *Pope like*  
 Posterior, *latter*  
 Potential, *powerful*  
 Pràcticable, *that may be practised*

Precarious, *uncertain*  
 Precipitate, *over hasty*  
 Predominate, *ruling over*  
 Pre-existent, *being before*  
 Prèferable, *that is to be preferred before another*  
 Prepàrative, *which serves to prepare*

Preposterous, *quite contrary*  
 Prodigious, *wonderful*  
 Promiscuous, *confused*  
 Prophetical, *belonging to a Prophet*

Propitious, *favourable*  
 Provincial, *of a Province*  
 Prudential, *wise*

Q

Quàdrupedal, *four footed*  
 Quotidian, *daily*

R

Rapàcious, *ravenous*  
 Ràtional, *reasonable*  
 Rebèllious, *disobedient*  
 Reciprocal, *mutual*  
 Refractory, *unruly, headstrong*  
 Regenerate, *born again*  
 Remàrkable, *worthy of Note*  
 Réputable, *of good Repute*  
 Respónsible, *able, answerable*  
 Restorative, *of a strengthening Nature*

Revocable, *that may be repealed*  
 Rhetorical, *eloquent*

S

Sacràmental, *belonging to the Sacrament*  
 Salàcious, *lustful*  
 Satyrical, *sharp, severe*  
 Schismatical, *guilty of Separation*

Séasonable, *done in Season*  
 Sedentary, *sitting*  
 Seditious, *factious*  
 Sententious, *full of pithy Sentences*

Sépara-



Séparable, <i>that may be separated</i>	Transfigured, <i>changed</i>
Septennial, <i>of seven Years</i>	Triangular, <i>belonging to, or in the Form of a Triangle</i>
Sexennial, <i>of six Years</i>	Triennial, <i>of three Years</i>
Siderial, <i>starry</i>	Tumultuous, <i>riotous</i>
Significant, <i>clear, expressive</i>	Tyrannical, <i>Tyrant like</i>
Sociable, <i>friendly</i>	V and U
Solitary, <i>lonesome</i>	Valuable, <i>of Price</i>
Sollicitous, <i>full of Care</i>	Variable, <i>changeable</i>
Sophistical, <i>captious, deceitful</i>	Vegetative, <i>belonging to Vegetables</i>
Spiritual, <i>divine</i>	Venerable, <i>worthy of Reverence</i>
Spontaneous, <i>free, voluntary</i>	Venereal, <i>lustful</i>
Subordinate, <i>inferior</i>	Vernacular, <i>natural</i>
Subservient, <i>helpful</i>	Vertiginous, <i>giddy</i>
Substantial, <i>solid, wealthy</i>	Vexatious, <i>troublesome</i>
Sufficient, <i>enough, capable</i>	Vindicative, <i>belonging to an Apology or Defence</i>
Sulphureous, <i>full of Brimstone</i>	Unanimous, <i>of one Mind</i>
Superior, <i>uppermost, chief</i>	Universal, <i>general</i>
Susceptible, <i>capable of any Impression</i>	Univocal, <i>of one Voice</i>
Suspicious, <i>distrustful</i>	Unscriptural, <i>not according to Scripture</i>
Symbolical, <i>of the Nature of a Sign</i>	Untenable, <i>not to be held by a Tenant</i>
Sympathetic, <i>pertaining to Sympathy</i>	Voluntary, <i>free</i>
Synonymous, <i>of the same Signification</i>	Voluptuous, <i>given to Pleasure</i>
T	Voracious, <i>greedy</i>
Tempestuous, <i>stormy</i>	Vulnerable, <i>that may be wounded</i>
Temporary, <i>for a Time</i>	Uxorious, <i>over fond of a Wife</i>
Tenacious, <i>holding fast</i>	W
Terrestrial, <i>earthly</i>	Warrantable, <i>justifiable</i>
Theatrical, <i>belonging to a Stage</i>	
Tolerable <i>that may be endured</i>	

## T A B L E IX.

*Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.*

N. B. *Those Words of four Syllables which you cannot find here, look for in the two last Tables.*

<b>A</b> Bbréviate, <i>to make short</i>	Anticipate, <i>to prevent</i>
Abominate, <i>to abhor</i>	Appropriate, <i>to claim to one's self, or turn to one's own Use</i>
Accelerate, <i>to put forward</i>	Assimulate, <i>to counterfeit</i>
Administer, <i>to add or give to</i>	Associate, <i>to join with</i>
Adulterate, <i>to forge or corrupt</i>	C
Alienate, <i>to estrange from</i>	Calumniate, <i>to slander</i>
Alleviate, <i>to ease, to assuage</i>	
Annihilate, <i>to bring to nothing</i>	

Capacitate, *to make capable*  
 Capitulate, *to come to Terms*  
 Characterize, *describe*  
 Coagulate, *to congeal*  
 Commemorate, *to celebrate*  
 Commiserate, *to take Pity of*  
 Conciliate, *to reconcile*  
 Confederate, *to join together*  
 Congratulate, *to rejoice with*  
 Cooperate, *to work together*  
 Corroborate, *to strengthen*

D

Debilitate, *to weaken*  
 Degenerate, *to grow worse*  
 Denominate, *to give Name to*  
 Denunciate, *to denounce*  
 Depopulate, *to unpeople or spoil*  
 Depreciate, *to undervalue*  
 Dilucidate, *to make clear*  
 Discontinue, *to leave off*  
 Discriminate, *to distinguish*  
 Dissatisfy, *to displease*  
 Diversity, *to make different*

E

Enumerate, *to reckon up*  
 Evacuate, *to empty*  
 Evaporate, *to breathe out*  
 Exhilarate, *to make chearful*  
 Extenuate, *to mitigate*

I

Illuminate, *to enlighten*  
 Inaugurate, *to invest or install*

Incorporate, *to mix together*  
 Inextricate, *to entangle*  
 Infatuate, *to beset, to bewitch*  
 Ingeminate, *to increase much*  
 Ingratiate, *to get into Favour*  
 Inoculate, *to graft*  
 Insinuate, *to give a Hint of*  
 Intoxicate, *to make drunk*  
 Invalidate, *to make void*

M

Mèliorate, *to make soft*  
 Monopolize, *to engross a Com-  
 modity to one's self*

N

Necessitate, *to force*  
 Negotiate, *to traffic*

O

Obliterate, *to blot out*

P

Predestinate, *to decree, or ordain  
 before Hand*  
 Premeditate, *to contrive before  
 Hand*  
 Preponderate, *to out-weigh*  
 Prevaricate, *to shuffle, to act  
 deceitfully.*

Prognosticate, *to foretel*

R

Reédify, *to build again*  
 Remunerate, *to recompence*  
 Renumerate, *to pay back*

PART IV.

Contains several necessary Things to be known, for the further Improvement of the young Scholar, in his Learning and Morals.

T A B L E I.

To make good INK.

**T**AKE five Ounces of the best blue Nutgalls, break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces; then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain Water, or, if this cannot be got, soft Spring Water; let them stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabick, one Ounce of double-refined Sugar, one Piece of Indico, and put to the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas, (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the rest, and also a Piece of clear Allum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

N. B. Put in a Glass of Brandy or Spirits, to keep it from freezing.

To make RED INK

**T**AKE three Pints of stale Beer (rather than Vinegar) and four Ounces of ground Brazil Wood; simmer them together for an Hour; then put in four Ounces of Roach Alum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; and then strain it thro' a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabick, then bottle it up, and stop it down till used,



LESSON II

Dr. C. J. ...  
...

...

...

...

...

...



...

...

# Round Hand

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f f f g h i j k l l l m n o p p  
— q r s s t u v n x y z. —

*He that hates Learning is a Fool.  
He that swims in Sin will  
Sink in Sorrow.*

## Text

*Trust not thine Heart.*

### Small

*Remember to keep such Company as you  
may improve, or that may improve you;  
and if you cannot make them nor they  
do not make you better, then leave them  
for fear they should make you worse.*

### Form of a Receipt.

*Rec<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1756 of Daniel Robinson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
eighty Pounds, nine Shillings and ten Pence  
in full.*

*Ab<sup>m</sup> Trusty*

*Roman Print.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o  
p q r s t u v w x y z.

Learn this Hand, as it is very useful  
to mark Books or Goods.

---

*German Text.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A a b c d e f f f g h i j k l m n o p  
q r r s t t t u v w x y z.

Remember now thy Creator





T A B L E II.

*Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.*

- A** Covetous Man is never satisfied.  
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.  
A Lad's Manners often shape his Fortune.
- B.** By Diligence and Care, you may learn to write fair.  
Be wise and beware, and of blotting take Care.
- C.** Command you may, your Mind from Play.  
Contentment is the best Fortune.
- D.** Duty, Fear, and Love, we owe to GOD above.  
Demonstration, is the best Way of Instruction.
- E.** Every Plant and Flower, sets forth GOD's Power.  
Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.
- F.** Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.  
Frugality and Industry are Hands of Fortune.
- G.** Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.  
Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.
- H.** He that swims in Sin will sink in Sorrow.  
He is always poor, that is never contented.
- I.** It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.  
It is too late to spare, when all is spent.
- J.** Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
- K.** Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.  
Knowledge of GOD is the best Kind of Knowledge.
- L.** Learn to live, as you would wish to die.  
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.
- M.** Many think not of living, till they are near dying.  
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Understanding.
- N.** Nothing is certain in this uncertain World  
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
- O.** Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.  
Omitting to do good is committing of Evil.
- P.** Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.  
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
- Q.** Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within.  
Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire.
- R.** Repentance comes too late when all is spent.  
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.
- S.** Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.  
Some go fine and brave, only to play the Knave.
- T.** Those who do nothing will soon learn to do ill.  
They can never be wise that good Council despise.

- U. and V. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.  
 Union and Peace make Discord cease.  
 Vice is always attended with Sorrow.  
 Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
- W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.  
 We dance well when Fortune plays.
- X. *Xenophon* counted the wise Man happy.  
*Xerxes* wept at the Thoughts of Death.
- Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmity.  
 Your Delight and your Care should be to write fair.
- Z. Zeal in a good Cause deserves Applause:  
 Zeal when blind is religious Gunpowder.

## TABLE III.

VERSES *on particular OCCASIONS, proper for*  
 WRITING-PIECES.

## I. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

**W**HAT Words, what Voices can we bring,  
 Which Way our Accents raise,  
 To welcome thy mysterious King,  
 And sing a Saviour's Praise.  
 O 'tis too little all we can,  
 For this unbounded Love:  
 All that was ever wrote by Man,  
 Or sung in Hymns above.

2. *On our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion, or Good Friday.*

**N**O Songs of Triumph now be sung,  
 Cease all your sprightly Airs;  
 Let Sorrow silence every Tongue  
 And Joy dissolve to Tears.  
 If at this Sight we don't repent,  
 What other Sight can move;  
 Ingrateful! shall we not relent,  
 And pay him Love with Love.

## A N O T H E R.

**D**EAR Saviour, ah! what ails this Heart;  
 Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,  
 Nor yet relent the Death of thee,  
 Whose Death alone could ransom me.



Can I behold thy Pains so great,  
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat?  
Canst thou pour forth such Streams for me,  
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. *On EASTER-DAY.*

**I**F Angels sung a Saviour's Birth,  
On that auspicious Morn;  
Then let us imitate their Mirth,  
Now he again is born.  
Himself he humbled to the Grave,  
Made Flesh like us; to shew  
That we as certainly shall have  
A Resurrection too.

4. *On WHIT-SUNDAY, or sending the Holy-Ghost, commonly called Pentecost.*

**H**E's come, let every Knee be bent,  
All Hearts new Joy resume,  
Let Nations sing with one Consent,  
*The Comforter is come.*  
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul  
But does thy Influence feel!  
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,  
And fix our wav'ring Zeal.

*A N O T H E R.*

**C**OME, *Holy Spirit*, come and breathe  
Thy spicy Odour on the Face  
Of our dull Region here beneath;  
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.  
Come and root out the pois'nous Weeds,  
Which over-run and choak our Lives;  
And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,  
Whose quick'ning Power our Spirit revives.

## TABLE IV.

VERSES *upon various OCCASIONS, and proper for*  
WRITING-PIECES.

## 1. A D V I C E.

**L**EARN to condemn all Praise betimes,  
For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes :  
With early Virtue plant thy Breast,  
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

## 2. E D U C A T I O N.

Youth, like soften'd Wax, with Ease will take  
Those Images that first Impressions make :  
If those are fair, their Actions will be bright ;  
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

## 3. V I R T U E.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,  
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind :  
Virtue's our Safeguard, and our guiding Star,  
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

## 4. R E L I G I O N.

Religion prompts us to a future State,  
The last Appeal from Fortune and from Fate ;  
Where GOD's all righteous Ways will be declar'd,  
The *Bad* meet Punishment, the *Good* Reward.

## 5. L E A R N I N G.

From Art and Study true Contentment flow,  
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to *know*.  
He most improves who studies with Delight,  
And learns sound Morals while he learns to write.

## 6. I N D U S T R Y.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Sense and Parts,  
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour and of Arts :  
Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,  
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

## 7. I D L E N E S S.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,  
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade.  
By Work our long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,  
Toil strung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. H O N E S T Y.

Convince the World that you are just and true,  
Be just in all you say, and all you do ;  
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be  
A Man of the first Magnitude for me.

9. C U S T O M.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise.  
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice :  
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,  
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. S W E A R I N G.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,  
That both infect and stigmatize the Times ;  
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,  
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

11. F R I E N D S H I P.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,  
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true ;  
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,  
And then his Love and Friendship most express.

12. F R U G A L I T Y.

Nor trivial Loss nor trivial Gain despise,  
Mole-Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise :  
Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,  
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

13. G A M I N G.

All Cheats at Games, keep gaping for their Prey,  
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play ;  
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,  
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,  
And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence. }

14. P R I D E.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind  
Man's erring Judgment, and misguide the Mind :  
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules,  
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

A N O T H E R.

Whatever Nature has in Work deny'd,  
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride* :  
*Pride*, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,  
And fills up all the mighty *Void* of Sense.



## TABLE V.

*A Collection of alphabetical Sentences, in Prose, proper for  
WRITING-PIECES.*

**A**CTION keeps both Soul and Body in Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and the Understanding: Thus a Man of good natural Parts, and great Abilities, may, by Sloth and Idleness, become so mean and despicable as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

*Aurelius* often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learnt for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms that he had conquered.

**B.** Be always cautious of that Man's Company, who has no Regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis evident, if he values not his own, he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend, that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive of him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales, and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them, lest, upon strict Enquiry, they should prove false, and then Shame will not only attend thee for thy Folly, but thy Conscience will accuse thee of an Act of Injustice.

Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instil into their little Minds early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of the one with the Eternity of the other; then will the Journey seem short and your Trouble little.

**D.** Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action: In short, it is the Handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general, as well to your Enemies as your Friends; and what is not in your Power, pray to GOD to do for them.

E. Education, grounded on good Principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our Pleasure; and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness; and yet how few are there that consider their eternal Welfare: This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem: For it is a strong Tie, and an habitual Inclination between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take Care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a Man's Power (in all moral Duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good Nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense: It is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford; and he also declares, that if we continue in Sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever: If then, neither these Promises nor Threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease who gives Ear to every Thing he hears; therefore every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the Lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you; and if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not so soon discovered; but pray remember, the Evil of it is perpetual; for it brings a Person under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it; and be always ready to make others better by your good Advice; at least be very careful not to make them worse by your bad Examples.

M. Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them, as the real Oracles of GOD, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral Virtues themselves, without Religion, are cold, lifeless, and insipid; and it is very evident, that the latter far surpasses the former: For a Man may be moral and not religious; but no Man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude Jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers Wickedness, but even the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties, 'tis Time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power, or Fear, or any Thing bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie, to please or prejudice either.



O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth, to make all the sensible Improvements they can in their early Days; for a young overgrown Dunce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour, and constant Attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within; for though the natural Passions of human Nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the Dispensations of Divine Providence.

Quarrellsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way; but it will still be a greater Sign of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty; for it actually makes Men in Public Affairs more serviceable, it makes Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd; while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for Want of good Advice, others for Want of giving good Heed to it; and some there are, that take up a Resolution before Hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Guardians, to infuse into the untainted Youth, early Notions of Justice and Honour, that so the Advantages of good Parts may not take an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy Purposes.

There is no Safety nor Security in wicked Company, where the Good are often made bad, and the Bad always worse: If your Business indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in your Maturity; of which Writing and Arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, and as may not suffer you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors; and consider while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W. We often rise one above another in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.

We may as well expect that GOD should make us rich without Industry, as to make us good without our constant Endeavours.

We are in nothing more unhappy, than in not being truly sensible of our own Happiness in the Favour of GOD, under a free and easy Administration.

X. *Xenophon* commended the *Persians* for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds, with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the Danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupt Nature.

Y. You may as well feed a Man who has no Mouth as to give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose Bent and Inclination is only to Wickedness,

Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.

G R A C E S before M E A T.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bless it to me for *Jesus Christ's* Sake. *Amen.*

After M E A T.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner  
[Breakfast or Supper]. *Amen.*

Before M E A T.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy Creatures  
to our Use, and us to thy Service, for *Jesus Christ's* Sake.  
*Amen.*

For these, and all other Mercies, God's holy Name be  
blessed and praised, now and for ever. *Amen.*

---

Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

M O R N I N G.

Thank God for a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for  
preserving me this Night from Fire and from sudden Death.  
*Amen.*

A t N I G H T.

Pray God send me a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for pre-  
serving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good  
Night's Rest, for *Jesus Christ's* Sake. *Amen.*

To these the Children may add,

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and  
make me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End.  
*Amen.*

M O R N I N G P R A Y E R for Y O U T H.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting  
God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this  
Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and  
grant that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any  
Kind of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by  
thy Government, to do always what is righteous in thy Sight,  
in the Name of thy Son *Jesus Christ*, our Lord. *Amen.*

EVEN

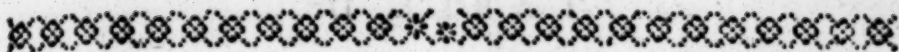


## EVENING PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy divine Majesty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. *Amen.*

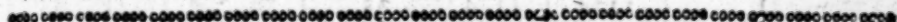
N. B. Though I have made choice of two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to set some Pattern and Example, and hope it will carefully be followed in some Sort or another. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have some good and suitable Prayer, (not long by any Means) which should be read sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by a few of the best Readers in the School.

If it should be asked what Sort of Form of Prayer, I mean, I answer, That besides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the *King* and *Nation* in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serving God at all Times in any Place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession, &c. &c. This I think so highly necessary, that I am sensible that many Children, and grown up Persons, have been led Captives to Superstition and Idolatry, for Want of knowing this to be their real Duty; and I am also fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the rising Generation, as it would naturally arm them against the crafty and pernicious Designs and Attempts of *Popish* Emissaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between religious Liberty and *Popish* Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.



# P A R T V.

*Containing several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with.*



## T A B L E I.

*Of KINGS before the Conquest.*

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd
Egbert	819	18	Edmund	940	6
Ethelwolf	837	20	Eldred	946	9
Ethelbald	857	3	Edwin	955	4
Ethelbert	860	6	Edgar	959	16
Ethelred I.	866	6	Edward II.	975	4
Alfred	872	29	Ethelred II.	979	37
Edward I.	901	24	Edmund	1016	2
Athelstan	925	15	Ironside		

## D A N I S H Line.

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd
Canutus I.	1018	19	Edward	1041	24
Harold I.	1037	4	the Confes.		
Canutus II.	1041	1	Harold II.	1065	1

## TABLE II.

*Of KINGS and QUEENS since the Conquest.*

Kings and Queens	Born A. D.	Began their Reign	Reigned Y. M. D.	Age
William Conq.	1027	1066 Oct. 14	20 10 26	60
Will. Rufus	1057	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	43
Henry I	1058	1100 Aug. 2	55 4 0	77
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 2	49

## The S A X O N Line restored.

Henry II.	1134	1154 Oct. 25	34 8 12	55
Richard I	1156	1189 July 6	9 9 0	43
John	1166	1199 April 6	17 6 13	50
Henry III	1207	1216 Oct. 19	56 0 28	65
Edward I	1239	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	67
Edward II	1284	1307 July 7	19 6 13	43
Edward III	1312	1327 Jan. 20	50 5 1	65
Richard II	1366	1377 June 21	22 3 8	33

## The Line of L A N C A S T E R.

Henry IV	1367	1399 Sept. 29	23 5 22	46
Henry V	1389	1413 Mar. 20	9 5 11	33
Henry VI	1421	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 4	49

## The Line of Y O R K.

Edward IV	1442	1461 Mar. 4	22 1 5	41
Edward V	1471	1483 April 9	0 2 15	12
Richard III	1443	1483 June 22	2 2 0	42

## The F A M I L I E S united.

Henry VII	1457	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	52
Henry VIII	1492	1509 April 22	37 9 6	55
Edward VI	1537	1547 Jan. 28	6 5 9	15
Mary I	1516	1553 July 6	5 4 11	42
Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	69

## The Union of the two K I N G D O M S.

James I	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22 6 3	58
Charles I	1600	1625 Mar. 27	23 10 3	48
Charles II	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	54
James II	1633	1685 Feb. 6	4 0 7	67
Mary II	1662	1689 Feb. 13	5 10 15	32
William III	1650	1689 Feb. 13	13 0 22	52
Anne	1665	1702 Mar. 8	12 4 24	49
George I	1660	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 10	67
George II	1683	1727 June 11	33 4 3	75
George III.	1738	1760 Oct. 25		



TABLE III.

*A Chronological Account of remarkable Things before the Birth of Christ.*

THE Creation of the World	_____	4047
Noah's Flood	_____	2350
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt		1004
Moses born	_____	1574
The Ten Plagues of Egypt		1494
The Ten Commandments given	_____	1494
Walls of Jericho fell down	_____	1454
The Sun stood still at Joshua's Word	_____	1457
Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks	_____	1188
Saul anointed King over Israel	_____	1098
David anointed King	_____	1066
Solomon anointed King	_____	1018
Solomon's Temple began	_____	1015
The Temple finished	_____	1017
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	_____	591
Daniel in the Den of Lions	_____	541
The Temple rebuilt	_____	519
Alexander the Great died	_____	326
Jerusalem taken by Pompey and delivered to the Romans		66
Herod declared King of Judea	_____	43
He seizes Jerusalem and commits Outrages	_____	40
Herod rebuilds the Temple	_____	21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months		

\* \* If you add the present Year, viz. 1771 to any of these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1771 added to 4047 make 5818 Years.

TABLE IV.

*A Chronological Account of remarkable Things since the Birth of Christ.*

THE Resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his Birth	33
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by Titus	70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine	313
Pope Boniface Head of the Church	606
Mahomet sets up for a Saviour at Mecca	872
England conquered by the Danes	1012

Arts

Arts and Sciences first taught at <i>Cambridge</i>	1110
First War between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i>	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380
<i>Martin Luther</i> first confutes Popery	1517
<i>England</i> separates from the Church of <i>Rome</i>	1536
<i>Spanish</i> great Armada defeated	1588
Powder Plot, call'd Gunpowder-Treason	1605
New River Water brought from <i>Ware</i> to <i>London</i>	1613
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> , 35,417	1625
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> , 68,586	1665
The great Fire at <i>London</i> , which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices	1666
Eleven Days successive Snow	1674
A very great Comet	1680
A Frost for thirteen Weeks	1684
The terrible high Wind, <i>Nov.</i> 26	1703
The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, <i>April</i> 22	1715
Rebellion in the North	1715
The surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air	1719
<i>Flamsteed</i> the great Astronomer died	1719
Sir <i>Isaac Newton</i> died	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, <i>Dec.</i> 24	1739
A splendid Comet from <i>Dec.</i> to <i>Feb.</i> in <i>v</i>	1743
The Rebels defeated at <i>Culloden</i> by the Duke of <i>Cum-</i> <i>berland</i> <i>April</i> 16	1746
Old Style ceased, <i>Sep.</i> 2	1752
<i>Minorca</i> taken, <i>May</i> 20	1756
Admiral <i>Byng</i> shot, <i>March</i> 14	1757
<i>Louisbourg</i> taken from the <i>French</i> <i>July</i> 22	1758
<i>Cherburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> <i>Aug.</i> 8	1758
A complete Victory gained over the <i>French</i> in <i>Germany</i> by Prince <i>Ferdinand</i> <i>Aug.</i> 1	1759
King <i>George II.</i> died <i>Oct.</i> 25	1760
<i>Belleisle</i> taken from the <i>French.</i> <i>June</i> 7	1761
King <i>George III.</i> and Queen <i>Charlotte</i> crowned <i>Sept.</i> 22	1761
War proclaimed with <i>Spain</i> , <i>Jan.</i> 4	1762
Prince of <i>Wales</i> born <i>Aug.</i> 12	1762
<i>Havannah</i> taken, <i>Aug.</i> 19	1762
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i> <i>March</i> 22	1763



POST-



# P O S T S C R I P T.

**A**S there are a great many People that cannot read old *English* Print, I thought it might be of great Service to insert the Alphabet in great and small Letters, and a Lesson or two, by which any Person may soon learn to read it well.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R  
S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w  
x y z.

If you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness.

Learn then in your Youth to condemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome the Fears of all Adversity.

## Of the Seven STAGES of LIFE.

First STAGE. *Ecclesiastes* ch. xi. v. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and  
be-



# P O S T S C R I P T.

begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second S T A G E. *Eccle. ch. xi. v. 9.*

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the last, because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most pitious Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will inwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober.—— Forsake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: But if thou refuseth Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third S T A G E. *Job ch. v. ver. 7.*

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that imme-

# P O S T S C R I P T.

diate Command as before. But alas! what now are we much better in? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to Sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.

Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us; Wrongs of ill Neighbours teize, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us: The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. *Prov. ch. iii. v. 13.*

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Cares of the World, the Troubles of thy Mind, and the Diseases of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

Fifth STAGE. *Ecc. ch. xi. v. 8.*

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life: For the House now becomes full of Cares, the field full of

## POSTSCRIPT.

Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions, Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. *Psalms xc. v. 10. and 12.*

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. — For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Usage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

## C O N C L U S I O N.

BRITISH  
4 SEP 78  
MUSEUM

T O T H E  
R E A D E R.

**S**HOULD you learn any Thing by what is  
penn'd,  
(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End.  
And should you know already what is writ,  
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;  
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,  
Small Faults excuse, and what you can, commend.  
“ For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,  
“ He may in some Particulars miscarry.”



**This Day was Published,**

Price 2s. bound in red,

THE COMPLETE  
**LETTER-WRITER;**  
OR,  
**Polite English Secretary.**

CONTAINING,  
FAMILIAR LETTERS  
ON

The most common OCCASIONS in LIFE.

ALSO

A Variety of more elegant LETTERS for *Examples*  
and Improvement of *Style*, from the best modern  
Authors, together with many Originals,

ON

BUSINESS,  
DUTY,  
AMUSEMENT,  
AFFECTION,

COURTSHIP,  
MARRIAGE,  
FRIENDSHIP, and  
Other Subjects.

To which is prefix'd

A Plain and Compendious GRAMMAR of the  
ENGLISH TONGUE.

ALSO

DIRECTIONS for witing LETTERS, in  
an easy and proper Manner,

And how to address Persons of all Ranks, either  
in *Writing* or *Discourse*; and some necessary *Orthographical*  
*Directions*.

And at the End of the Prose,

Some *elegant* POETICAL EPISTLES, and various  
Forms of *polite* MESSAGES for CARDS.

---

**This Day is Published, price 1s.**

THE MUSEUM for young Gentlemen and Ladies; or, a  
Private TUTOR for little Masters and Misses. Contain-  
ing Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety; a  
compendious History of England; an Account of the Solar  
System; an Historical and Geographical Description of the  
several Countries, with the Manners of the Inhabitants, in  
the World; Tables of Weights and Measures; Abbreviations  
explained; Seven Wonders of the World; Description of the  
burning Mountain; dying Words of great Men.——Like-  
wise many useful Particulars, absolutely necessary for every  
young Person to be acquainted with. Together with Letters,

Just Published,

(Price 3 s. neatly bound in Calf.)

With a Variety of Cuts, accurately drawn, illustrating the several Subjects treated of; and a Frontispiece, designed and beautifully engraved by Walker,

## The Young Man's Book of Knowledge,

IN FIVE PARTS *viz.*

PART I. Of Knowledge in general; the Advantages of gaining it, with a Definition thereof. Of God, his Essence and Attributes. Of the Origin of Nature, and first Formation of Things. Chronological Tables of the Knowledge of historical Events from the *Saxon* Heptarchy, A. D. 455, to the present Time.

PART II. Geography, in a Manner entirely new: Containing, (by Question and Answer) 1. A general Description of the four Quarters of the World. 2. The Situation, Extent, the chief Cities of the several Kingdoms and Countries of each Quarter. 3. The Nature and Description of the Globes, and Explanation of the Terms used in Geography. 4. Tables of the Latitude and Longitude of several principal Places; with many useful and necessary Problems on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

PART III. Geometry and Astronomy, Navigation and Plain-sailing; with many useful, easy, and instructive Problems for the young Practitioner in the further Knowledge of the Sciences.

PART VI. Natural Philosophy in general.

PART V. Theology, containing an Account of the Religion and Laws of Nature. Supernatural Theology. Observations on the Holy Scriptures, which teach us the Knowledge of God and our Duty. Account of Judaism, Paganism, Christianity. Of the Heathen Deities. Of Music and Vibration. Definition of Music. Gamut or Scale, and Explanation of dividing Notes in Time, &c. Of the Diatonic Scale, and Explanation. Different Keys, Time, Bass, &c. &c.

By D. F E N N I N G,

Author of the ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY, USE of the GLOBES, &c. &c. &c.

London: Printed for S. Crowder, in Pater-Noster-Row; and B. Collins, in Salisbury; and sold by the Booksellers of Great-Britain and Ireland.

the  
ned

e,

of  
nce  
na-  
of  
to

on-  
ien  
Ex-  
ries  
the  
hy.  
pal  
er-

and  
ro-  
of

eli-  
va-  
e of  
rif-  
on.  
of  
and

o

w;  
of